

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

An answer to

The Dairy Muddle

Jetting for

Farm Water

QUILTS TO STITCH

v. 82, #11

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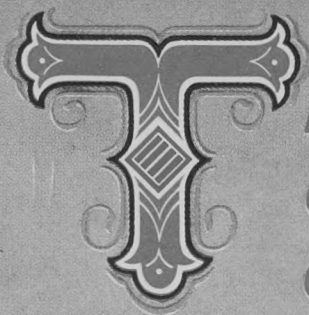
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NOVEMBER 1963 — 25¢



THE GOOD THINGS OF CHRISTMAS



FROM FIVE ROSES FLOUR:

two of the most treasured recipes from our traditional CHRISTMAS favourites:*

FLAMING PLUM PUDDING

1 cup soft bread crumbs	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup seedless raisins	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup currants	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup chopped dates	1/2 teaspoon cloves
1/2 cup chopped citron peel	1/2 teaspoon all-spice
1/2 cup chopped walnuts	1/2 cup butter
1 cup Five Roses	1/2 cup brown sugar
Pre-sifted Flour	2 eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder	1/2 cup molasses
1/4 teaspoon baking soda	1 cup milk

Prepare bread crumbs, fruits and nuts; dust with a small amount of Five Roses Flour. Stir Five Roses Flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt and spices together. Cream butter and sugar together well. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each. Blend in molasses. Add milk alternately with dry ingredients, beginning

and ending with the dry ingredients. Fold in fruits, nuts and bread crumbs. Fill a greased 1 1/2 qt. pudding bowl or individual moulds 1/4 full; cover tightly. Steam 3 hours or until done for large mould; 1 to 2 hours for small moulds. Serve hot with sauce.

Note: If made ahead of time, reheat for serving by steaming 1 hour.

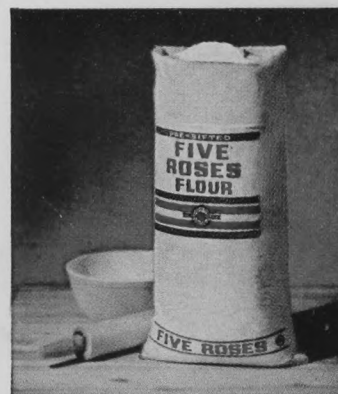
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* FREE at your grocer's:
The Five Roses
12-page booklet
THE GOOD THINGS
OF CHRISTMAS

1/2 lb. ground veal
1/2 lb. ground pork
1/2 cup chopped onion
1/2 cup water
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper
1 recipe pastry

Prepare pastry; reserve 1/2 of pastry for top crust and line a 9-inch pie plate with remainder. Combine all ingredients together in a saucepan. Cook over medium heat until meat has lost its pink colour but is still moist; cool. Roll out top crust; make

slits in centre to allow steam to escape. Pour meat mixture into pie shell; cover with top crust, seal and flute edges. Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) 20-25 minutes or until browned. Baked tourtières may be frozen and re-heated before serving.



FIVE ROSES FLOUR

CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING

THE *Country* GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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In This Issue

SLOW MOVING FARM VEHICLES account for a needless waste of life and property on the highways each year. Guide Field Editor, Peter Lewington, describes a new safety symbol which could help cut this toll. To be effective, he suggests it would have to be: compulsory; recognized at the provincial and preferably federal levels of government; and easily recognizable by the western combine driver and the eastern custom operator towing his caravan of silage equipment. For a study of farm vehicle road safety please turn to page 32.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT GIVING see the instructions on page 42. They tell you how to make rag dolls so dear to childhood hearts. The pattern collection on page 46 also presents doll clothes to delight little girls.

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COVER: Roxanne Reid admires one of the show ponies bred by her grandfather Claude Kotchapaw, Demorestville, Ont.

—Lloyd Thompson photo.

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Printed and Published by The Public Press Ltd.

President and Publisher: R. C. BROWN

General Manager: J. S. KYLE

Director of Advertising: R. J. HORTON

Advertising Sales Manager: D. A. LOGAN

Circulation Manager: R. W. McGUIRE

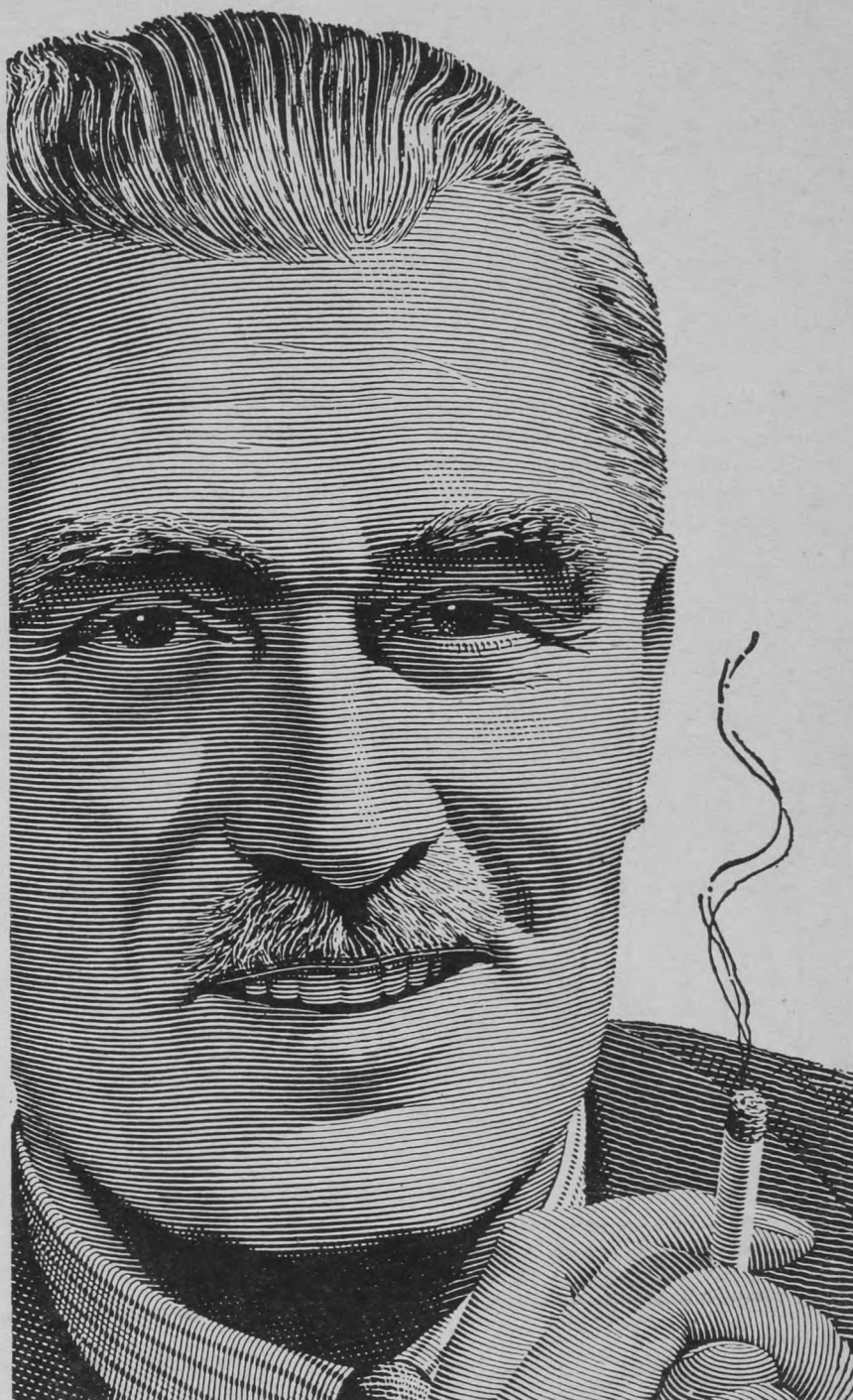
Head Office: 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

Eastern Office: 150 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Ontario.

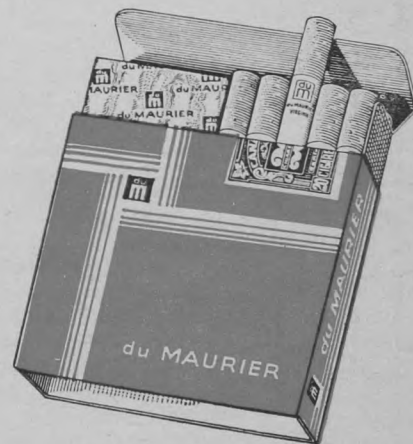
Subscription rates in Canada—\$1.00 one year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years, \$3.00 five years. Outside Canada—\$1.50 per year. Single copies 25¢. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba.

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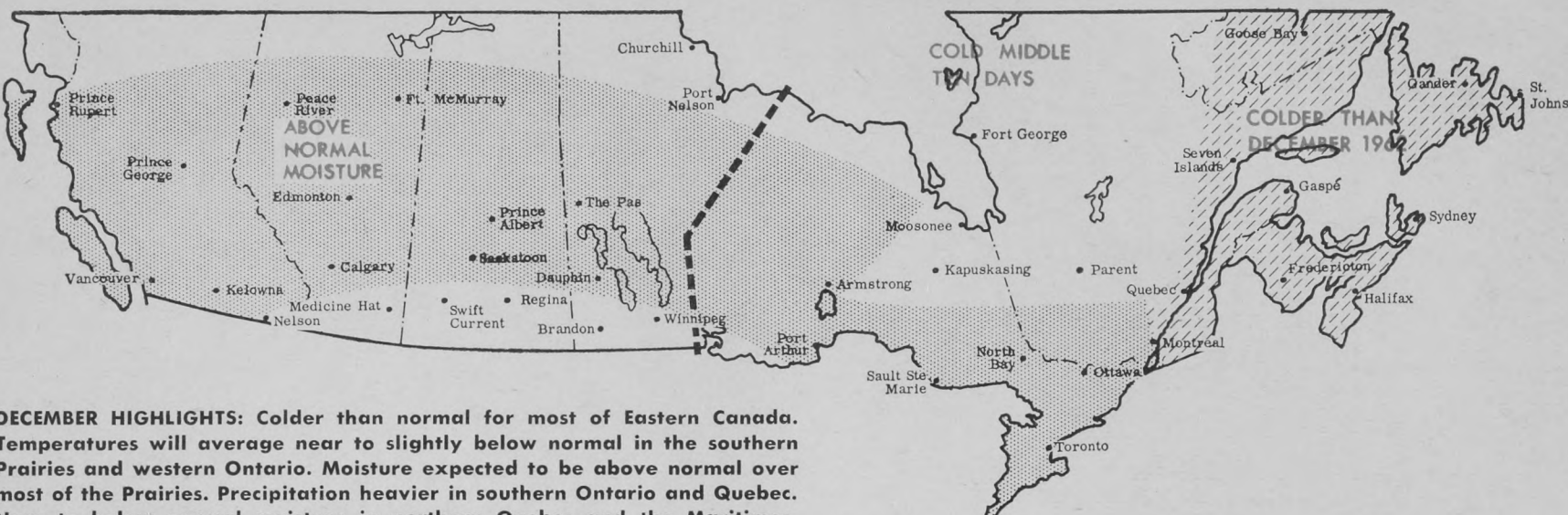
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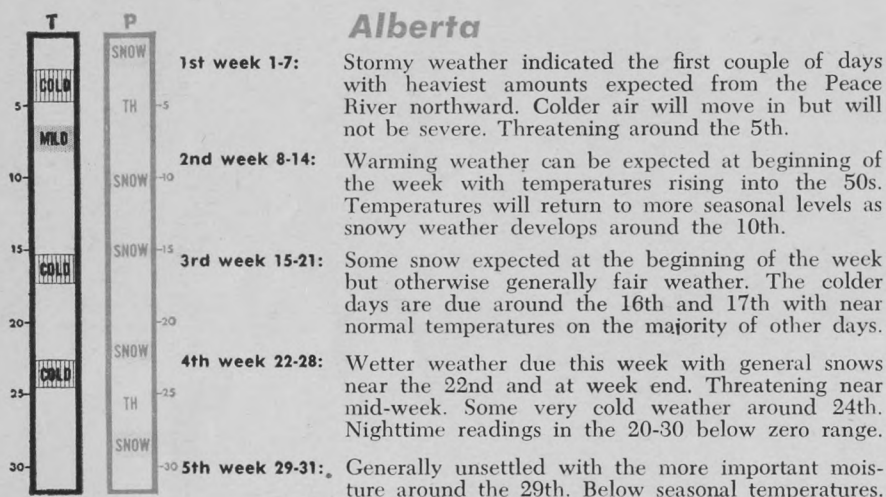


DECEMBER HIGHLIGHTS: Colder than normal for most of Eastern Canada. Temperatures will average near to slightly below normal in the southern Prairies and western Ontario. Moisture expected to be above normal over most of the Prairies. Precipitation heavier in southern Ontario and Quebec. Near to below normal moisture in northern Quebec and the Maritimes.

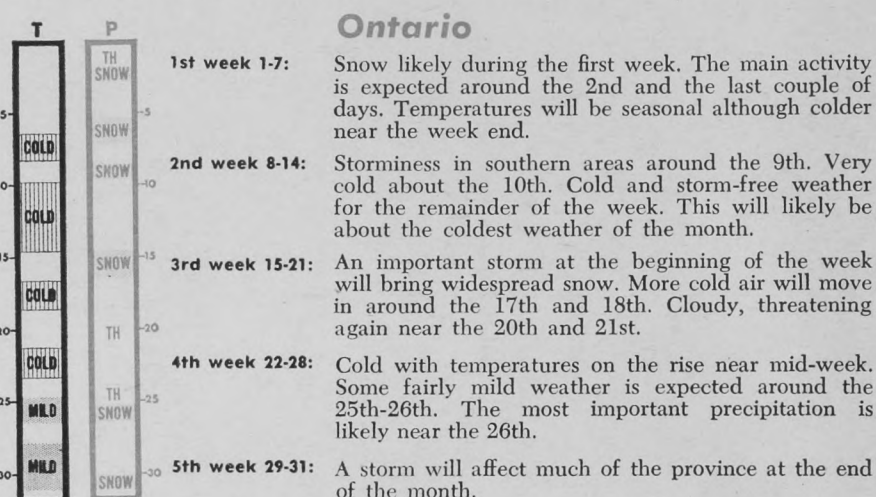
DECEMBER 1963

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

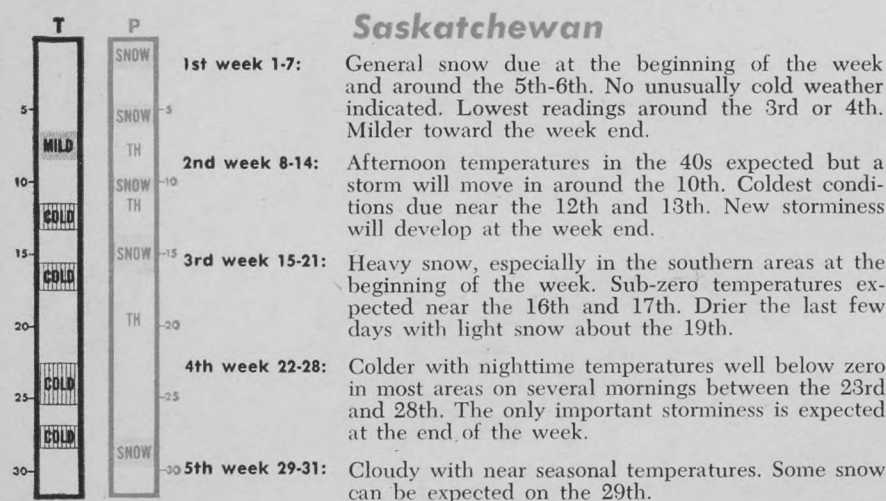
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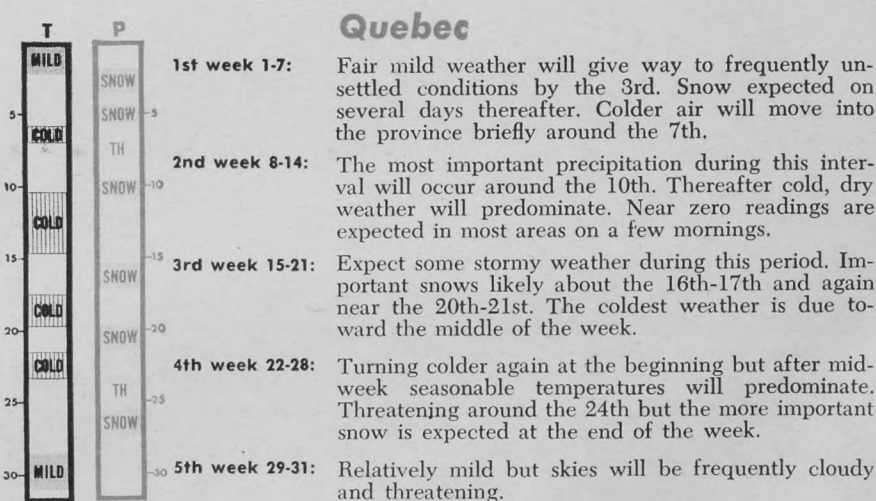
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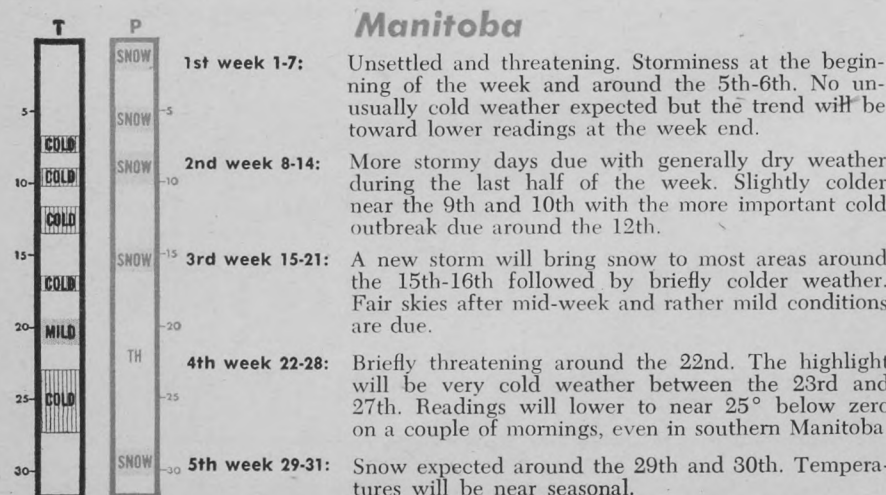
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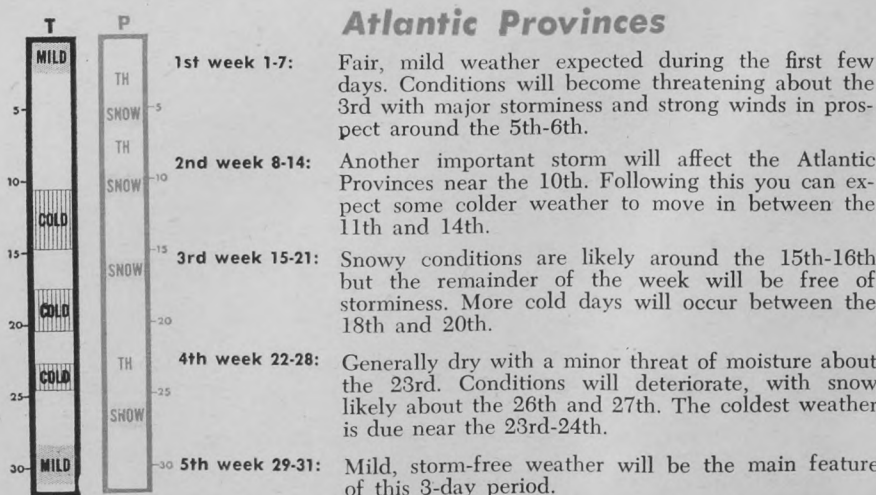
Quebec



Manitoba



Atlantic Provinces



Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

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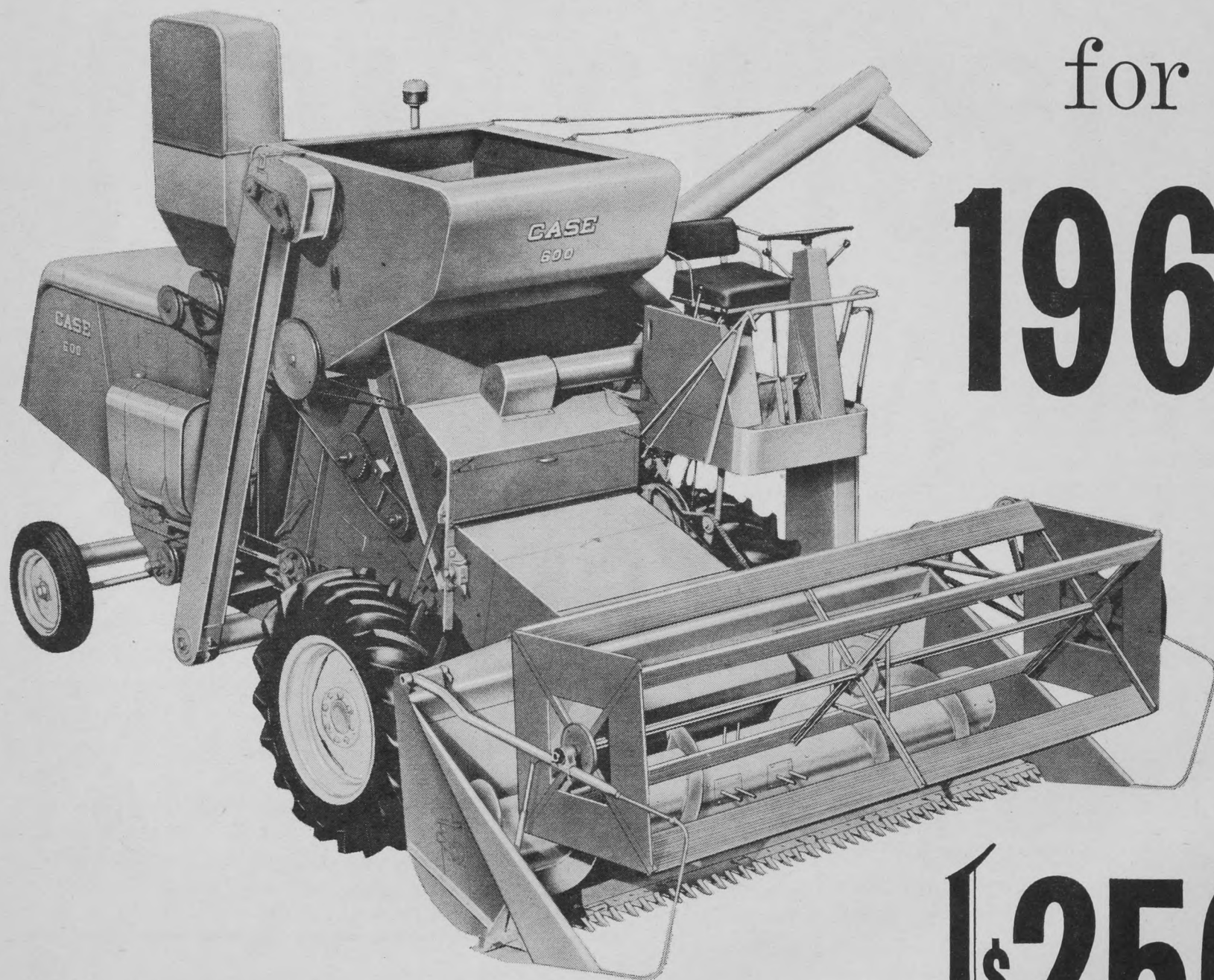
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For more farmer-proven facts on the New Case Combine Line for 1964 . . . turn to the next page.

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for
1964

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[\$400]
EXTRA CASH BONUS

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All-purpose Case 700
with big
40" capacity

[\$300]
EXTRA CASH BONUS

From header to straw spreader the Case 700 is designed to give *bigger multi-crop capacity* at a price the *average farmer* can afford. The big 40" cylinder, and 4,640 square inch separating area easily handle 100 bushels or more per acre of corn and heavy-yielding crops of grain, beans, and seed. The 55-bushel grain bin unloads in less than 1 minute. *Pre-Season Cash Bonus* on this Case 700 model is worth \$300 if settlement reached on or before February 29, 1964.



[\$125]
EXTRA CASH BONUS

All-new Case 400 with
a big new dimension
in pull-type capacity

Finally, a Pull-Type Combine with a bigger capacity than many S.P. models. Check these facts for size: 40" wide straight-through threshing-separating-cleaning; 4,480 sq. in. separating area; 2,663 sq. in. cleaning area; 50-bushel bin with fast unloading 8" auger. Check this convenience too: tractor-controlled hydraulic header lift and bin unloading; hinged unloading auger you can swing back without tools; in-line transportation; plus many *more* features your Case Dealer will be proud to demonstrate. *Case Pre-Season Cash Bonus* — \$125 for settlement on or before February 29, 1964.

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Editorials

Jolts to a Friendship

AFTER basking in the warm glow of an easy friendship with the United States in recent years, Canadians have been getting some rude jolts lately, as some of our Government's policies have proved less than popular with our neighbor to the south.

One jolt came when the Wheat Board made its huge sale to Russia. Every sale to a communist country causes some mutterings in the U.S. This time, the outcry was louder than usual. It included a threat, by one department of agriculture official, of a price war to bring this country into line. Reason for the outburst was the Wheat Board's long-standing policy of making forward sales at present market prices. On this occasion, it rubbed a raw nerve in the United States' wheat selling program. The U.S. Government is under mounting pressure to sell off some of its huge wheat stockpiles. Russia's crop failure represents a golden opportunity to do this.

The trouble is that the U.S. has a two-price system for selling wheat. Sales to the Russians at present world prices would mean the U.S. taxpayer is subsidizing Russian consumers. One way for the U.S. to get off the hook would be for it to move world wheat prices up to the level of its own domestic prices. Canada's selling policies have temporarily ended any hope of that. That's why this country suddenly found itself on the firing line, receiving the full fury of indignation from the United States. In holding its ground, the Canadian Wheat

Board didn't win many admirers among U.S. government and grain interests.

In the aftermath of the wheat sale, another raw spot in Canada-U.S. relations got rubbed. Just when this country was gathering its forces to move record quantities of wheat to market, the long-smoldering Great Lakes labor troubles came up for settlement. The Government proposed a made-in-Canada solution to Hal Banks and his lawless Canadian arm of the Seamen's International Union—a trusteeship over the union. One S.I.U. official in the U.S. termed the Canadian action "the same as actions against labor unions taken by Hitler and Mussolini." Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz journeyed to this country and expressed his disapproval of the Canadian Government's plan.

With this kind of support from the United States, Banks took his seamen off the ships briefly in what the Canadian Government called an illegal strike. Labor Minister Allan MacEachen went right ahead and imposed the trusteeship over the union anyway. Since then, the seamen have gone back to work. The ships are moving again, and wheat is moving to world markets. However, at time of writing, Canadian ships are still being picketed in U.S. ports, as retaliation by U.S. labor people for this country's decision to exercise its own law in its own country.

The lesson must be clear to most Canadians by now. If we want to control our own destiny, we'll have to make some positive and unpopular

decisions from time to time. After nearly two decades of happy drift, we have reached the point where our right to carry on our own business, and to make our own laws dealing with internal problems, is being challenged by interests in the United States.

We think that most Canadians will stand with their Government as it seeks to retain control of Canada for Canadians. V

Keep Research on the Track

IT took more than a smile from the weatherman to grow this year's huge grain crop, and to produce the big cattle and hog runs that went to market. This past year has provided abundant proof that farmers have learned well how to make several blades of grass grow where one grew before. It has also served as a reminder of the importance of the research man in today's agriculture. For it is research that makes possible the progress to more intensive farming and higher yields.

In this country, most farm research continues to be done by government agencies. The taxpayer pays for it (and reaps the benefits by way of lower food costs), the researcher does the work, and the extension man carries the results to farmers who can apply them.

This points to one possible weakness of the research program.

It raises the question, "Did anyone ask the farmer what his problems are in the first place?" If the researcher didn't ask the question, he can hardly find the right answer. In less hurried days, most farm problems concerned how to grow crops or to feed livestock. Farming is more complex today. A vast array of alternative farming systems are available to every farmer. He must find out the most profitable one for his own conditions. The researcher must help him.

How do you pin-point his problems? One province at least has made a formal step to find a better answer to that question. The Ontario government has set up the Ontario Research Institute, under the chairmanship of Dr. Don Huntley. Its job is to co-ordinate research in the province: first of all among the various research men and institutions; and, secondly, with the needs of agriculture.

Dr. Huntley comes to the Institute with good qualifications. Until his appointment, he was head of the Field Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College. Under his direction that department became one of the most effective research-extension departments in this country. Its liaison with farmers was exceptionally close.

Dr. Huntley is full-time director of the Institute. Members of his group are appointed to serve as advisors. They include leading farmers, representatives of firms and organizations involved in agriculture, such as feed and seed companies, artificial insemination groups, breed associations, and others. These men are in a position to advise on the needs of the farm industry; to specify the real agricultural production problems of the day.

The existence of the Research Institute means that research people now can find out, more surely, the needs of the industry they serve. It means, too, they must explain and defend their research objectives and programs to that industry.

It's too early yet to point to results. There are indications that morale of research workers is climbing. Through this co-ordination, many of them feel their work has taken on new importance; that someone really cares if they find the answers to the problems. They also have the assurance that the problems on which they work are, in fact, real ones, of economic importance to farm people and the nation as a whole. V

Lorne Hurd

WE think our readers will wish to join us in extending best wishes for success to our former editor, Lorne Hurd, as he takes on new responsibilities on behalf of agriculture. On November 1, he was appointed Assistant Executive Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

During his 7 years as Guide editor, Lorne has become well-known to farm people across this country. He has been a familiar figure at farm meetings, at which he was frequently a speaker. He has become a friend and advisor of many farm leaders. He has appeared on farm radio and television broadcasts. It is his editorials, however, for which most of our readers will remember him best. In them, he has been a vigorous and courageous spokesman for agriculture. No one who read them could doubt where he stood, or where The Guide stood, on matters which he regarded important to farmers.

The editor's stamp is not confined to the editorial page of a magazine. It is marked throughout the book.

It was under Lorne Hurd's direction that The Guide editorial staff worked, traveling to farm meetings, or journeying up and down farm lanes in almost every part of rural Canada, searching out and describing developments in agriculture that would be of interest and concern to our readers. It was his broad knowledge of agriculture, and his judgment, that gave guidance and support to his staff.

The issues of The Guide that reach our readers' mail boxes each month reflect the

skills not simply of writers, but of artists, engravers, typesetters, stenographers, businessmen, and many other people, too. Lorne Hurd's personal warmth enabled him to enlist the co-operation of this complex group, and co-ordinate their efforts into making The Country Guide what it has been.

It is seldom that so young a man (Lorne was born in 1925) is asked to shoulder the responsibilities which have been his lot in recent years. Before coming to The Guide, he served in executive positions with the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the National Dairy Council of Canada.

Since then, he has played a leading role in the activities of many of the important farm organizations. He served as President of the Canadian Farm Writers Federation, and of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society. He helped found the Agricultural Economics Research Council, an independent research group of which he is the first president.

We are going to miss Lorne Hurd at The Guide. But we don't really feel we are losing him, any more than the farm people, who make up our family of readers, are losing him. In his new post, we can be sure he will be working just as vigorously for the farmers of this country as he did while he was our editor.

Farm organizations are of vital importance to farm people. Lorne Hurd's training and experience make him a logical choice for an important post in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. We wish him well in his new work. We also look forward to continuing our close relationship with him in the years ahead. V

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WHEAT JACKPOT of combined record production and record sales should keep Canadian economy bubbling for some time. Expect a moderate increase in farm stocks. Any talk of shortages refers only to bottlenecks in moving the grain, not in amounts available for sale.

OAT SUPPLIES for this crop year at 600 million bushels are the third highest on record. However, feed and export disappearance will remain large and additions to carryover will be relatively small.

SMALL RYE MARKETINGS so far this year, combined with possibility of good sales to Europe, have kept prices buoyed up. Supplies are moderately larger than a year ago.

BARLEY SUPPLIES are about a third larger than a year ago. Although use for feed and exports may show gains this season, year-end stocks will rise sharply to near-record levels.

DURUM WHEAT EXPORTS will likely be larger this season in spite of increased production by our main competitors. Our supplies are so large, however, that any price increases will be due to shipping difficulties rather than shortages.

RAPESEED PRICES will likely remain very attractive, considering the short crops in Japan and Europe. Over the long pull, trading this crop on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will give better returns to producers despite more variable prices.

FLAX is having difficulty keeping pace with markets for other grains. Prices may improve after the harvest rush, although world supplies are adequate and it is not high on the shopping list of those countries with crop failures.

POTATO PRICE PROSPECTS look brighter this year. The crop is a little smaller, and with the increased population to feed, this could swing the balance toward a more profitable year.

SOYBEAN PRICES have good outlook. Crop shortages in Russia and smaller output of vegetable oils in many countries may give some zip to oil prices, which should offset draggy meal prospects.

BUTTER CONSUMPTION for the year will about match the amount produced in Canada, thanks to the boost in use brought on by the Federal subsidy. However, storage stocks are still large.

What's Happening

MANITOBA BARS PESTICIDES

The insecticides, aldrin and dieldrin, have been banned from use on Manitoba farms. The government of that province, after an attempt to eliminate chemical residues from dairy products by regulating the use of these chemicals on farms, has decided that the only way is to prohibit their use entirely. The order barring them does not apply to their use on home gardens, or on horticultural crops.

The action spotlights the problem that some chemicals pose for this country's agriculture. It underlines, too, the fact that the only alternative to their careful use may be to have them withdrawn.

The Manitoba Government passed a pesticides control act last summer, after concluding that it couldn't have full confidence in a national approach. The legislation gave it power to control pesticides for use on farms. The regulations required farmers to certify, at time of purchase, that the chemicals would not be used on plants being fed to dairy cows. At the same time, the Government set up facilities to test dairy products for chemical residues. It found that despite the controls, residues continued to show up.

"We can accept nothing less than a complete absence of residue in dairy products," stated Deputy Agriculture Minister Esmond Jarvis. "Tolerance as laid down by Food and Drug regulations for dairy products is nil."

The decision was made to bar the use of these chemicals altogether. The move should work no hardship on farmers, although it might create problems for the chemical companies, and for extension people, since it means that regulations differ in this one province, from the others. Other chemicals are available to do the job that has been done by aldrin and dieldrin. Jarvis is confident that the alternative chemicals will be just as effective. They are a little more expensive. ✓

RECOMMENDED SWINE COUNCIL

An advisory swine council should be set up in Saskatchewan to find ways to increase the quality and quantity of hogs produced there. This recommendation comes from a meeting held recently among representatives of livestock producer organizations and two major packing firms in the province.

The meeting was told that the province's swine industry is declining. For instance:

- Hog marketings declined from 600,000 in 1960 to less than 400,000 in the current year.

- The decline started early in 1960, when prices fell below \$17 per cwt., and continued in 1961 because of drought.

- The province's traditional "in and out" position in hog production was considered partly due to wider price fluctuations.

- Over half the hogs are produced in northern crop districts.

- One effect of the production decline is lower farm income, especially during years of high prices.

It was predicted that in the near future, most Saskatchewan hogs may come from farmers producing not less than 400 market hogs. ✓

ONTARIO DROUGHT

An emergency water committee has been set up by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to deal with the province's increasing problems caused by the drought. Following the committee's first meeting, it made two announcements:

- Agricultural representatives' offices will serve as local clearing houses for water supply problems.

- The engineering service of the Department of Agriculture will assist with water storage on farms on which the water supply has been depleted, and it will assist in developing sources of supply. ✓

WHEAT RECORD

The 1963 wheat crop is placed at 719.1 million bushels, according to estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a new record, the previous one being set in 1952 when 702 million bushels were produced. Seeding, growing, and harvesting conditions were nearly perfect in Saskatchewan where 491 million bushels were harvested. ✓

N.S. BEEF POLICY

In a move to encourage expansion of its beef industry, the Nova Scotia Government has announced that it will pay certain transportation costs on female beef animals purchased by N.S. farmers at approved livestock sales in Canada.

Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture, stated that there is a tremendous opportunity in his province for farmers to expand their beef herds. As well, he said that the province is now deficient to the extent of 50,000 head of beef cattle a year, all of which are imported.

Cattle purchased at approved sales outside the province will be assisted to the extent of 50 per cent of transportation charges, subject to the quality of the livestock purchased. On cattle purchased at sales within the province, trucking assistance will be paid. ✓

RHINITIS NOT ANSWERED YET

Although a researcher in Iowa reports that he has identified one specific organism causing rhinitis, and that it is susceptible to one of the antibiotics, there is a long way to go before this costly swine disease is brought under control.

One Canadian authority on swine diseases states that he does not believe that we have the final answer to atrophic rhinitis. Despite the widespread use of various antibiotics and sulfa drugs in swine rations in several years, it is his observation that there has been no appreciable difference to the incidence of the disease. Surveys indicate this disease is present in almost every herd. ✓

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Not just a new model, but a wholly new and different line of cars. A foot shorter than the big cars; yet still very roomy. The ride is surprisingly smooth with a rugged coil spring at all four wheels. And you can get anything from an economical 120-hp 6 to a 4-barrel-carbureted dual-exhaust 220-hp V8 (optional at extra cost) — 10 engine-transmission choices in all.

'64 CHEVY II with a lively new

V8! More than ever, this low-cost family car looks and goes as if it were anything else but that. Three lively, economical Chevy II engines: 90-hp Super-Thrift 4; 120-hp Hi-Thrift 6; and a new extra-cost 195-hp Turbo-Fire V8. Lots of things make for lower up-keep and make Chevy II tops in value.

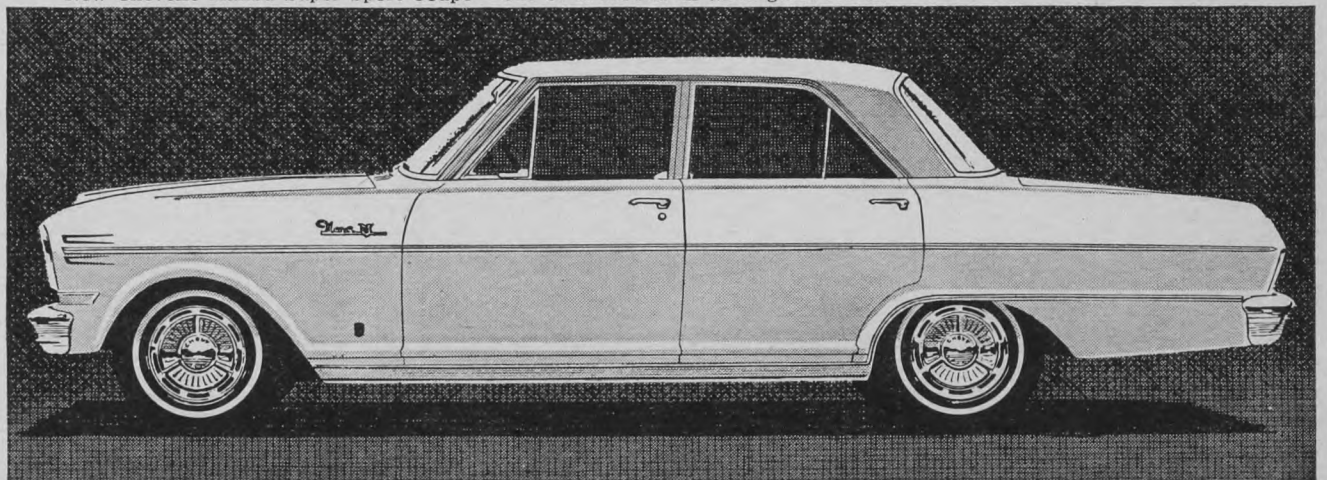
New pep and new comfort

'64 CORVAIR!

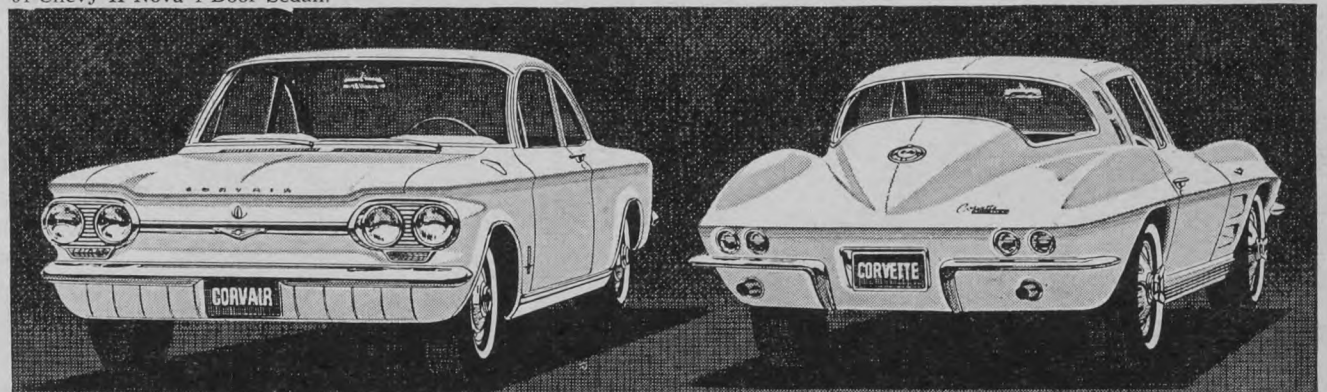
Big new air-cooled 6 goes into every '64 Corvair. It's still at the rear, of course, for better traction and easy handling.

'64 CORVETTE!

Major suspension refinements make Corvette ride more smoothly. New transmissions go with the four big V8s.



'64 Chevy II Nova 4-Door Sedan.



'64 Corvair Monza Club Coupe.

'64 Corvette Sting Ray Sport Coupe.

Today, see five entirely different lines of cars at your Chevrolet dealer's

Be sure to see Bonanza on the CBC-TV network each Sunday. Check your local listing for channel and time.

**THERE'S 5 IN
64
CHEVROLET**

an answer to the dairy muddle . . .

National Milk Marketing Board

*Here is a proposal
for a long-term solution
to the dairy industry
problem. The Country
Guide recommends that
all dairy farmers give it
thoughtful consideration*

A staff report

Readers wanting more detailed information on Dr. Trant's study should write for a copy of his paper "Recent Canadian Dairy Price Policies." Address your request to: Department of Agricultural Economics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Ed.

AFTER making a detailed study of the present state of Canada's dairy industry, one of this country's leading farm economists has suggested that a *national milk marketing board* offers the best hope of solving its many problems.

Dr. Gerry Trant of the Ontario Agricultural College suggests that such a board could operate somewhat along the lines of the Canadian Wheat Board. It would be a direct attempt at controlling production to maintain farm income; at dealing with the present serious overcapacity to produce; and at making adjustment within the industry, so that dairy farmers could build big enough enterprises to be efficient.

Dr. Trant's studies brought him to the conclusion that the present programs affecting the dairy industry aren't yielding any long term solutions to its problems. He says they aren't likely to, either. He pinpoints the problems of the industry this way.

The effects of population growth are being offset, year by year, by declining per capita consumption. In the period between 1956 and 1961, total consumption barely held steady, while milk production increased from 17 million to 19 million pounds.

Several factors are involved in this surplus production. Production per cow keeps going up. The present milk marketing system, with its quotas for fluid milk, encourages production of surpluses. The Channel Island breeds, by developing a partly skimmed fluid milk for sale, have encouraged many farmers to put in dairy herds.

The present overcapacity of the dairy industry is pointed up another way by Dr. Trant. He reports that Ontario's present dairy farmers could boost total milk production by 40 per cent simply by feeding the cows better. Or, he suggests that 43,000 dairy farmers could easily produce the milk being turned out by the province's present 68,000 dairy farmers.

There are other weaknesses in the present dairy industry. It is divided within itself, with a sharp difference between the prices paid farmers for fluid milk, and for manufactured milk. Dr. Trant is highly critical of the present two-quality, two-price system for milk. Prices for both fluid and manufactured milk are administered. They are not set by the free interplay of supply and demand. As a result, they don't likely reflect consumer preferences and production possibilities.

Looking at the way dairy legislation has affected the dairy industry, Dr. Trant goes back to the days of the Agricultural Prices Support Board (which has since been replaced by the Agricultural Stabilization Board). He points out that its original purpose was to permit orderly adjustment of agriculture from a wartime to a peacetime economy. The total costs of operating the Board haven't been large. But in referring to the effectiveness of the plan, he quotes L. W. Pearsall, who estimated that in the absence of price supports, the net annual income of the dairy industry would be \$100 million less per year.

Dr. Trant describes how provincial government legislation has split dairy farmers into many separate groups. He states his view that special interest groups, like provincial marketing boards and producer associations, have been one of the main barriers to effective action on the problems of the dairy industry. These groups have each concentrated on their own problems. In doing so, they have failed to come to grips with the problems of the industry as a whole.

THE answer, in Dr. Trant's view, must be a national marketing board. The board would have the goal of providing the following conditions:

- Equality of opportunity for producers. Individual dairy farmers, producing the same milk, ought to receive the same price.
- Efficiency. The industry should become organized efficiently, so that it can undergo healthy growth.
- Flexibility should be built into it, so the industry could change emphasis as required to fit changing circumstances.

Dr. Trant specifies other conditions for the board's success too. There must be interprovincial co-operation, for the dairy industry is national. Since some people must move out of dairying, there must be full employment in the rest of the economy to permit them to get productive employment.

POLICY PROPOSALS

A single quality standard should be required of all milk, prior to its processing for distribution. This would permit all producers to receive the same price, having regard for differences in transportation costs. It would remove the inequities of the two-quality, two-price system.

Under Dr. Trant's proposal, a national milk marketing board would grant all present dairy farmers a licence to produce milk, with a quota based on past production. Individual quotas would be based on local, regional, provincial, and national quotas. Quotas would be under control of the Board. As producers dropped out of the industry, they would be required to sell their quota rights to the milk board. The quotas might be transferred with the sale of a farm and/or herd. Or the board would have the option of selling quotas in the open national market, to the highest bidders among existing producers, or new producers.

In the early period of the plan, quotas would likely be sold to existing producers, to bring them up to an economic size.

As the number of producers declined, and average income of producers rose, price supports would be reduced. However, price supports would be retained until the income of milk producers was equivalent to that earned in other sectors of the economy.

From this point, onwards, milk prices would be controlled simply by regulating the number of dairy farmers.

This program is a direct attempt at controlling production to maintain farm income. But the welfare of consumers would be met by permitting the import of dairy products as their interests require.

During the early period of adjustment—say for 5 or 6 years—deficiency payments would be made to producers. This system would allow prices to find their own level in the market place, and would encourage consumption of milk.

Trant says adjustment would take time. He suggests a stage by stage adoption of the program.

First stage.

- Explain the program to producers.

Second stage.

- For a period of up to 5 years, retain the two-price system on the basis of quality and uniform product.

Third stage.

- At the end of 5 years, producers not capable of meeting quality standards would no longer be permitted to ship milk commercially.

- After having established uniform high quality standards for all milk, a blend price system would be introduced, according to use and final produce price. Excess production, if delivered through commercial channels, would be paid for on the basis of world prices.

V



FFIB technician holds a continuous slot wire-wound well point. Note the ball valve in end.

WE pulled into the deserted farmyard about 2 o'clock on a hot August afternoon this summer. There were four carloads of us—a dozen technicians of the Family Farm Improvement Branch (FFIB) of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and myself.

Leading the cavalcade in a station wagon, laden with an assortment of plastic, copper and galvanized pipe, two centrifugal sewage pumps and sundry pipe wrenches, was Walter Nemanishen, the Branch's research engineer.

Walter, who is something of a phenomenon in Saskatchewan's water development program (*Jet Sewage Disposal*, The Country Guide, February 1963, and *Plastics in Plumbing*, August 1963) was out to prove a point—that he could sink and develop a quicksand well in record time.

He did! He had us drinking crystal-clear water from his well, after assurances that the pumps had never fulfilled their intended role, a scant half-hour after unloading his paraphernalia in the yard.

It took him all of 5 minutes to sink the well 20 feet to the water-bearing quicksand. The rest of the time was taken up developing the well and cleaning the water of sand particles.

The system he demonstrated was that of a self-jetting sand-point. This technique utilizes water pressure to sink the well, while at the same time developing it. It overcomes the problem of cave-ins around the conventional quicksand well screen, since 90 per cent of the fine material hitherto responsible for well-collapse is removed during the development process. The new sand-point

leaves only 10 per cent of the coarse sand particles around the screen, to act as a filter.

Here is how the system works: A farmer who is running into difficulty with an existing well, or who wants to sink a new one takes a sample of the water-bearing sand by means of a bin probe. He sends the dry sample to the FFIB for a sieve analysis. From this the Branch technician can determine what size of slotted screen he requires.

The Branch recommends using a continuous slot, wire-wound well point for screening such wells. These are available in three slot sizes, depending on the grade of sand found in the sieve analysis. The sand-points have a ball valve in the bottom which opens under the downward pressure of the jetting water, and which closes against the upward flow of water.

The rest of the equipment required to sink the well in addition to the sand-point, includes 2-inch galvanized well pipe, plastic pipe and a pump. Nemanishen points out that, when working in sand up to a depth of 30 feet, you need a pump which can deliver 15 gallons a minute with a pressure of 40 lb. per square inch (p.s.i.). (Pressure of up to 100 lb. per square inch is needed for jetting in clay.) The jetting rate in dry sand is about 4 feet per minute, but this doubles when the point hits the water-bearing sand. In clay, the cutting rate is considerably slower.

TO jet the water, Nemanishen filled a sawed-off 45-gallon drum almost full of water then hooked his plastic and a galvanized pipe length to the centrifugal pumps. This forced the water

Jetting for Farm Water

by **JIM BARNETT**

Field Editor



[Guide photos]
Research Engineer Walter Nemanishen, right, with helper, placing well point into copper sleeve.

through the sand-point which was placed inside a 3-inch copper sleeve embedded 18 inches in the ground. The copper pipe had a T-joint and returned sediment-laden water to the drum.

During the demonstration, Nemanishen pointed out that the pipe joints should be completely sealed with joint compound to prevent air leaks, since the well pipe is used for the suction pipe. (The pipe is easier handled in 10-foot lengths.)

Once the pipe and sand-point is started to jet into the ground all that is required is a steady pressure on the point to counteract the upward pressure of the water.

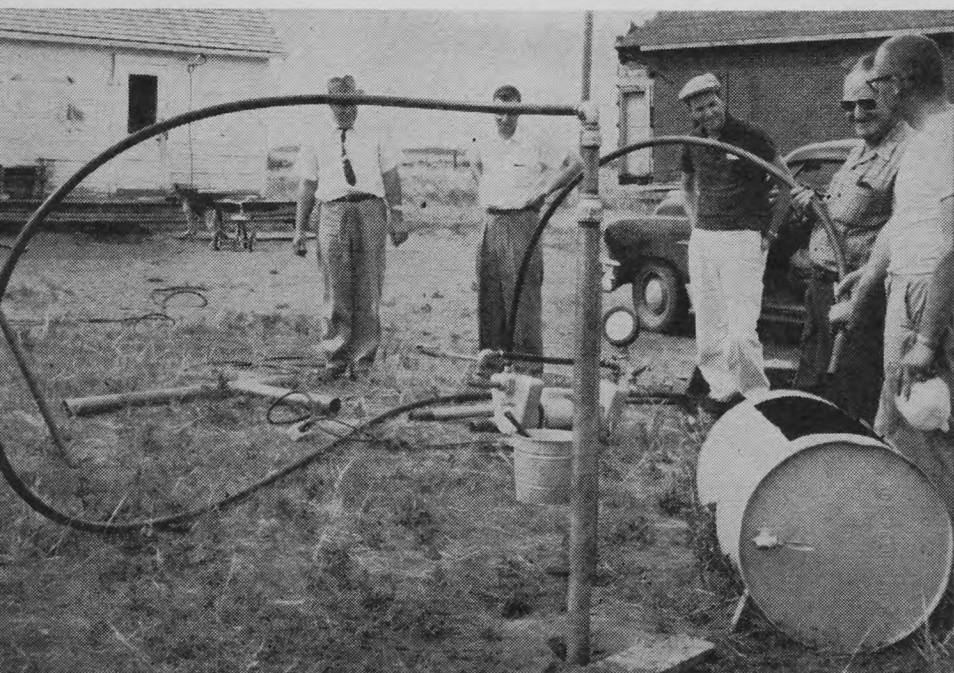
Once the sand-point is jetted to the water-bearing level, the well is ready for development. All that is required here is that the plastic hoses connecting the pumps to the galvanized well pipe be switched to the opposite intake and outlet points on the pumps, to reverse the procedure. This is where 90 per cent of the fine material is drawn through the slots in the sand-point, eliminating plugging of the screen.

Development of the well is achieved by alternately pumping and letting the water in the suction pipe run back into the well. This process is continued until the water being pumped runs clear and free of sand particles.

ACCORDING to Nemanishen the new technique overcomes the old problem of cave-in usually encountered in a quicksand well. "It is rarely possible to dig more than a few feet below the normal water level without having the sand fill in the hole as the well is being dug," he said. "Furthermore, quicksand wells had to be dug slowly to prevent sand being pumped, and causing damage to the pump as well as the well." The new technique circumvents this problem.

He sees a wide application for the new technique throughout most of those areas where old wells need redeveloping, and where pumping rates need to be increased.

The surprising thing about the Saskatchewan project is the cost. A well point such as has been described can be installed in a well up to 25 feet deep for as little as \$40. This includes the well point, pipe and fittings which are available to Saskatchewan farmers through the Family Farm Improvement Branch. The wells provide a good low-cost water supply. There is every indication they could have a practical application elsewhere in Canada where quicksand wells exist. V



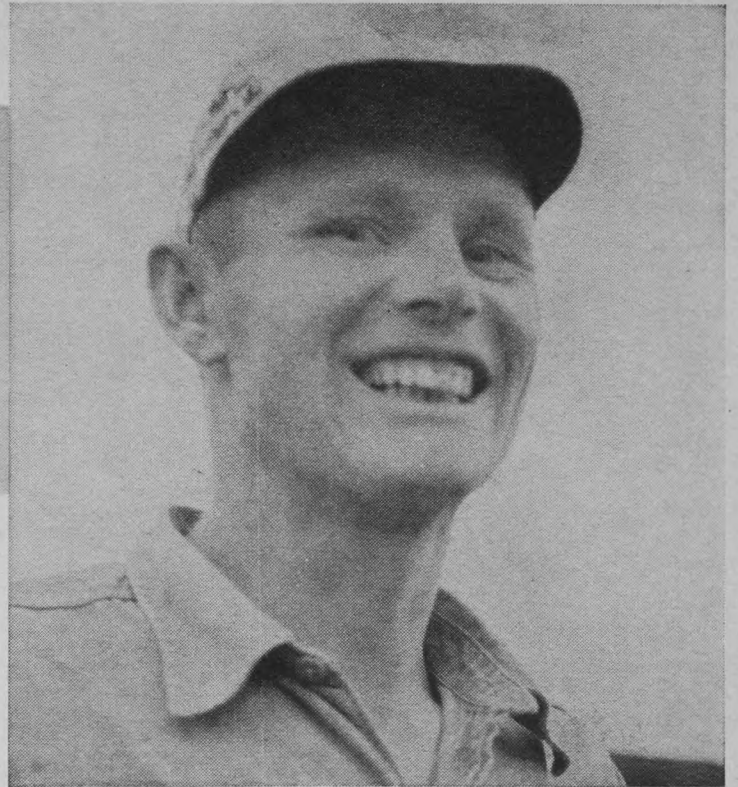
This was taken after the well was sunk. Pump hoses have been reversed to develop well. This is accomplished by pumping the well for about a minute, then letting the water flow back down to clear slots. About 90 per cent of trouble-causing fine sand is eliminated.

One-Man Hog Farm

Hog farmers are following poultrymen on the path to volume production. This farm could be a working model of the kind that will survive

by **PETER LEWINGTON**

Field Editor



John Wiens hopes to make a profit of \$10,000 with hogs in 1964.

FIVE days a week H. John Wiens takes in \$20 before some of us have finished breakfast. He grosses \$1,600 a week and expects to retain \$10,000 of this as profit in 1964. This is good by anyone's standards. It is a really good performance for a young man of 28, who had to learn to speak English when he came to Canada from Germany 11 years ago, and who had the distinction of being refused credit by both federal and provincial loan agencies. Ultimately, Wiens borrowed from a credit union. Now he is sufficiently conscious of money management to run off his own balance sheet each quarter.

Wiens' hog enterprise at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., is unusual. It could be a sound working model of the sort of operation which will survive in the future, as hog farming enters the type of volume production which has transformed the poultry business.

Wiens is a young man in a hurry—he literally runs everywhere—but he takes time to attend to the myriad of details which add up to good management. He is also able to view his farm as a whole, to turn a critical eye on any aspects which might tend to sap the profit potential.

By working in construction, Wiens had saved enough for a modest start in part-time farming by 1956. He had also acquired some building skills. He has since designed and built a complete farm with his own hands: a modern brick home; a building for the equipment; and, a swine com-

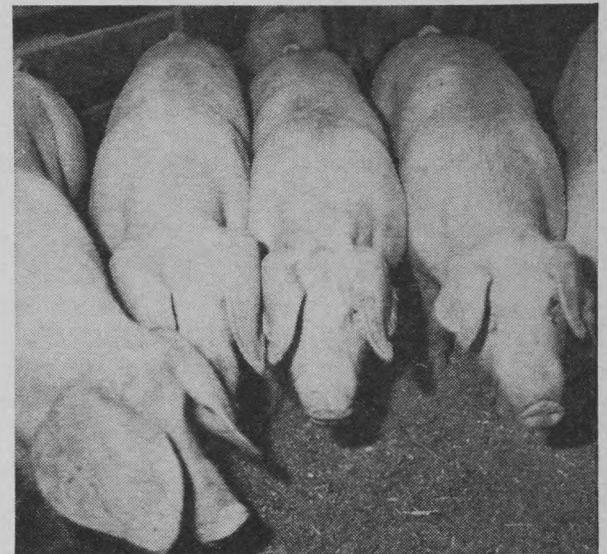
plex with separate accommodation for dry sows, farrowing sows and market hogs.

This young farmer puts great importance on good breeding. He bought purebred Landrace stock in 1958, and now buys only outstanding boars. "Sure, feeding is important, but the secret to good grades is good stock," says Wiens. "I watch the R.O.P. score on any stock I buy, especially the time to market." Last year 63 per cent of Wiens' hogs graded "A," and only two hogs were sold as "C's"—just twice as good as the national average.

"I have sold some breeding stock," says Wiens, "but it's not my business. I'm a commercial operator." He has capacity to produce 1,600 weanling pigs a year. He can finish 1,200 of them to market weights. He tries to earn an average profit of \$12 per market hog, and \$7 on weanlings. "The little pigs don't go out at 8 weeks unless I can get \$15 for them," he says.

Although he has a strict sanitation program, he practices preventive medicine too. His first modest building is retained as an isolation pen for sick hogs or for quarantine of new boars.

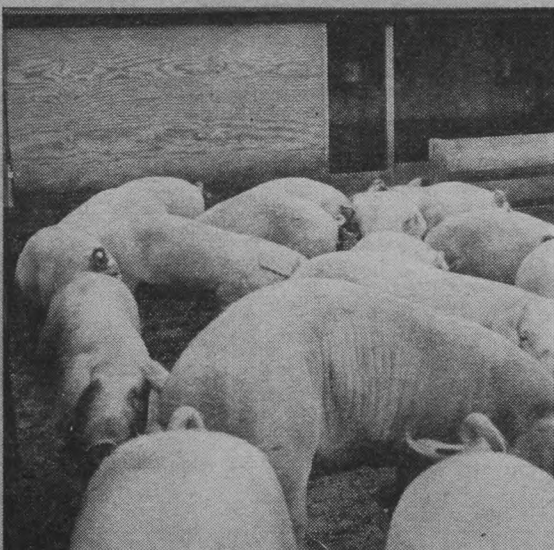
Dry sows run outside on concrete all year and have dry, draft-free, but very modest housing. They are fed 5 pounds of feed once daily. The sow yard has a series of removable gates which makes it easy to sort out sows ready for the farrowing barn, and to clean the yard with the tractor loader.



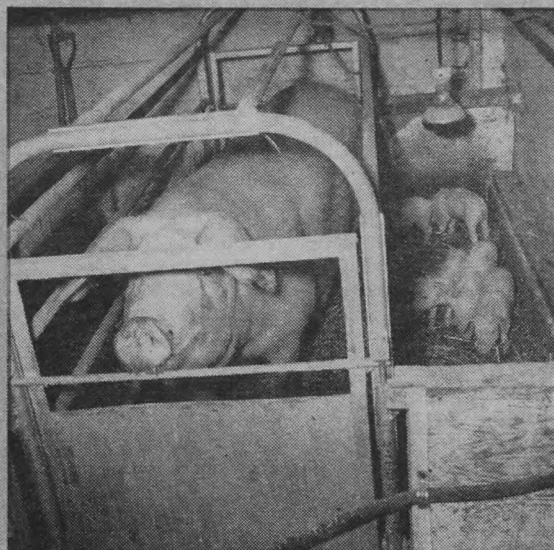
Good bloodlines compensate for Wiens' unrestricted feeding program. Hogs graded 63 per cent A's.

The farrowing barn has a wide central alley so that the tractor can be driven through once a week with feed supplies. On either side of the alley are pens for sows and little pigs. Several days prior to farrowing, the sows are placed in farrowing crates and remain there for 7 days. Electric lamps supply supplementary heat. He weaned 9.5 pigs per (Please turn to page 53)

Wiens' Sow Operation at Green Lawn Farm



Dry sows get fresh air and exercise all year. Panels inserted in shelter for winter, break wind.



Sows go into crates before farrowing, remain there for 7 days after the litter has been born.



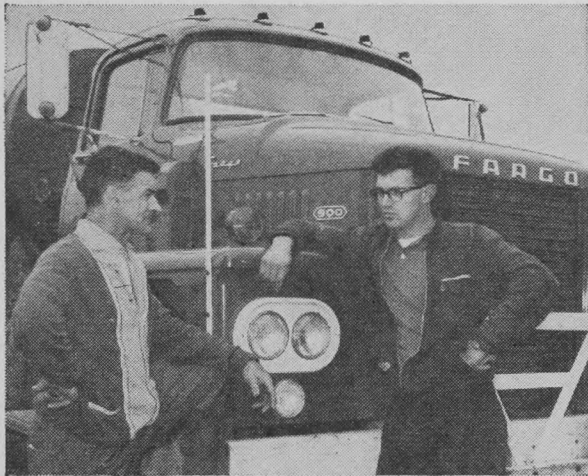
Sows are hand-fed. Wiens weaned 9.5 pigs per litter last year, is aiming for 10 this year.



Clare Burt

well-known farmer, agricultural consultant and broadcaster,
reports why so many of Canada's farmers
insist on CHRYSLER-BUILT TRUCKS

Clare Burt visits hundreds of farms in his search for stories and news. On many of them, he finds Fargo or Dodge trucks playing an important part in the efficient running of the farm. Like all good reporters, he gets the facts. Here are three typical case histories:



G. Lussier & Frère
 St. Antoine Abbé,
 Cté. Huntingdon, Qué.

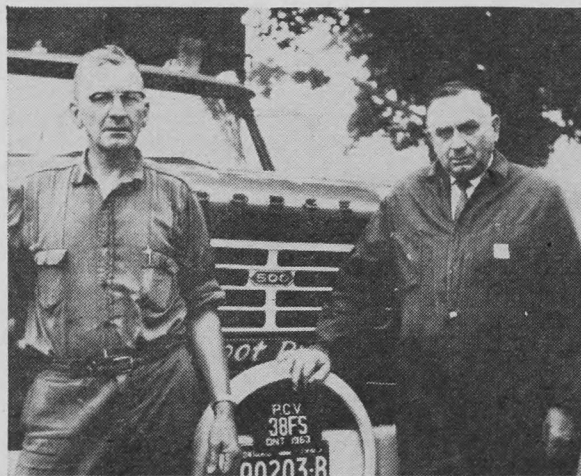
The Lussier brothers of St. Antoine Abbé, Quebec, know the value of dependability in their trucks. As apple wholesalers to some of Montreal's largest supermarket chains, handling some 200,000 bushels of apples a year, they must be able to guarantee delivery all year round. That's why



they use Chrysler-built trucks. They have a big Fargo C900, a Dodge C700 and a Fargo D200 pickup. These trucks have proved themselves capable of hauling very heavy loads over rough roads as well as highways. Winter and summer, no matter how tough the going, they've never let the Lussier brothers down.

In addition to all this reliability, they report very good gas mileage . . . an important cost factor when the trucks spend so much time on the road. Another big plus, so far as the Lussier brothers are concerned, is the service they get from their local dealer. They describe it simply as, "The best."

When asked if they would continue to buy Chrysler-built trucks they both agreed emphatically that they would. "Why should we take a chance on some other truck when we know that Chrysler's trucks are so good and will stand up to our kind of work," they told me.



Root Bros.,
 Orton, Ontario.

For many years, John & Haines Root, Orton, Ontario, have been operating a farm trucking service in their area in addition to running the family farm.

They have been Chrysler customers for many, many years and are now driving their seventh consecutive Dodge truck. They like the many advanced Chrysler features and have found they stand up to the everyday wear and tear of rough country roads the year 'round. They are now driving a 1963 Dodge truck. They traded in a 1961 model which, in more than 100,000 miles, had never even had the head off.

"With the satisfaction we get from driving our Dodge trucks and the service we get from our local Dodge dealer," said Mr. Root, "we'll continue to drive Chrysler products, both cars and trucks, for many years to come. Let's face it . . . You just can't ignore their 5 year-50,000 mile warranty. That's what I call a real warranty."



Henry Hoepfner,
 R.R. #2, Morden, Manitoba.

Henry Hoepfner, Morden, Manitoba, has been using Fargo trucks for many years. He runs a farm, specializing in growing canning crops and raising a beef herd. For many years, he has been contracted by the local cannery to haul away cannery waste. He puts this waste to good use, stacking it on his farm and using it as an inexpensive form of silage for his beef herd. Handling this soggy, heavy cannery waste calls for a rugged, powerful truck. And what's more it has to be trucked away quickly and efficiently when the cannery season is in full swing. This, he claims, is the main reason he uses Fargo trucks. "Fargo trucks are tops in every respect," he told me. "They're reliable, need little maintenance and give good gas mileage."

"Henry Hoepfner is typical of many farmers I meet on my travels," reports Clare Burt. "He runs an efficient farm and is always looking for new ways to make it more profitable." Next time you're in the market for a new truck be sure to see your local Chrysler dealer.



FARGO
DODGE
FARM PROVED TRUCKS



[Guide photos

← Oxen haul sugar cane from field to railroad loading station for shipment to mill.

→ Dr. Jim Henderson, a Canadian, and Frank Stampfl, in a field of improved pasture.



My 10 Days in LATIN AMERICA

by **DON BARON**
Editor

THIS past summer, I got an intimate glimpse of a troubled land on Canada's doorstep: a tropical land of desolate poverty and of riches too. I journeyed south to the Caribbean, with Dr. Jim Henderson, who, until recently, was a staff-member of the Ontario Veterinary College. We spent a week in the Dominican Republic at one of the largest cattle ranches in the world — one where 45,000 head of cattle graze 110,000 acres of land.

We spent three more days visiting farms and estates in Jamaica.

We saw relatively undeveloped countries which have climate and land resources that could make

them one of the world's important farming areas.

I discovered, as well, why the Caribbean is the playground of wealthy people from Canada and the United States. Day after day, the sun shines, while refreshing breezes blow off the ocean. Year round, there is warmth without a sweltering heat. Clouds passing overhead, drop sufficient rainfall to maintain a lush growth for most of the year. It is a place where clothes for youngsters are always unnecessary for warmth, and often overlooked through lack of modesty.

Dr. Henderson and I traveled south by air, flying from Toronto to New York, then on to this Caribbean corner of Latin America.

The Dominican Republic comprises the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola. Haiti occupies the western end. Only a few miles west of Haiti is Cuba.

We were met at the airport by Rob Wallace, livestock superintendent of Central Romana Corporation, and driven to the town of La Romana, where the sugar company's offices and mill are located.

Dr. Henderson was there to work. His program is to inspect the many cattle herds owned by this big farming corporation, and then, to make recommendations for the general development of the ranch.

Wallace, a New Zealander with ranching experience in several tropical countries, spent the week driving us at breakneck speeds, over roads and trails, and muddy paths, to reach the herds assembled in the various corrals that dot the countryside. Herds of 700 or 800 cows, or heifers, or bulls, or oxen would be corralled by cowboys, ready for inspection, as we roared up in the Land Rover. Then, as Dr. Henderson took his position to inspect them, and I scrambled onto fences or into trees to get some photographs, the cattle would be moved around the corral, or be turned out of the corral, back to pasture.

It was an overwhelming experience to this first-time visitor. I could only marvel at the miracle of organization that enabled us to travel from farm to farm and find the cattle penned up, and the cowboys waiting for us, each time we arrived at a corral.

But the ranching division of this huge farming corporation is itself dwarfed by its sugar operations. Central Romana harvests 130,000 acres of sugar cane every year. It has a private railroad, with 150 miles of track, for hauling the cane to the mill. It has thousands of workers.

IN all, it is almost an unbelievable farm enterprise. It is also probably a symbol of a past which must change — a past of exploitation of the native Dominican people; a past when the Dominicans failed to win education, or to share in the country's wealth.

Today, the cry there is for land reform; for a new deal for the workers. It's being answered at breath-taking speed.

With the assassination of Dictator Trujillo 2 years ago, President Bosch was elected with labor



Cowboys on mules move one small herd of Romana Red heifers around a corral. Most of 9,000 cows are required to keep 16,000-head oxen herd up to strength, but Charolais bulls are being used in beef herd.



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Savage**

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Steers grazing Hamilton's heavily fertilized pangola grass pasture made gains of 1,200 lb. per acre per year. Location is Grove Place Breeding Station.

support. In recent weeks, Bosch, himself, has been deposed by the military. It's a pattern of revolution. No wonder! Not far out of the town of La Romana a marble monument is being erected. I enquired as to its meaning. "It honors a man who was before his time," I was told. "He tried to start a labor union during the days of Trujillo. That monument is on the spot where he was shot."

These long oppressed people are searching for new freedom. The political pendulum is swinging fast. How fast is revealed in one wry comment by an employee of Central Romana. "If I run into a donkey today while driving a company car, the company has to pay for the donkey. But if a native Dominican hits a company mule or horse with a vehicle, the company winds up paying to repair the vehicle."

Political change is apparent on many sides. A series of strikes have hit the company in recent months, as the workers test their strength. In these strikes, responsibility often goes out the window. When farm workers struck, the dairy herd went un milked for a day and a half.

The strikes have been successful in boosting wages, too. Workers in the sugar mill, in the cane fields, and on the cattle ranch, are getting almost double the wages of 2 years ago. Work hours have been shortened.

Cowboys, and there are several hundred of them, are now earning over \$3 a day. I was told that it costs the company about \$6 a day in wages per man, allowing for the days that the workers are paid, but do not work.

This is only one cost. Each cowboy, for instance, must have six horses—a fresh one for every day of the week.

There was plenty of evidence at hand that the habit of hard work is not one of the virtues of the native people. Cane cutters in the field, for instance, cut 2 or 3 tons of cane per day at Central Romana. It is a common sight to see them heading for home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They are paid by the ton, so they can come and go as they like. Yet one company official told me that in some areas of the world, it is not uncommon for cane workers to cut 10 tons or more of cane in a day.

In recent months a rash of fires has broken out in the cane fields. It's a daily sight to see smoke billowing to the sky from one point or another. Thousands of acres of cane

have been burned. Virtually all of the fires are believed to have been deliberately set. Yet no one is caught or brought to trial for it.

Now that these people, who lived through 30 years of terror, have the feel of freedom, their wants and demands are great. It raises the question, can a people so illiterate, and with so little tradition of responsibility, make a democratic system work? Most of the people I talked with had little confidence that they could.

THE problems are deep-rooted in history. Despite the incredibly fine climate, and the miles of glittering but vacant sandy beaches that could be developed for a rich new



Jamaica pasture research specialist Cecil Hamilton examines good sward.

tourist industry, the country has an unhappy past.

It was discovered by Columbus on his first journey to America in 1492. Through the centuries, it has been developed by firms from outside, and the wealth has been taken away. The native Indians at one time proved so intractable to the rulers of the day, that they were slaughtered almost to a man; exterminated as coolly as grasshoppers are wiped out in Saskatchewan.

But there are some happy signs today. Businessmen, who have been extracting wealth from the country for generations, are changing. The lesson of Cuba is close at hand. Central Romana Corporation, the biggest company on the island, is undergoing soul-searching of a kind that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. For example, it accepted without a murmur the legislation confiscating revenue for sugar sales above \$5.82 per cwt., noting

that it can operate at a profit at this price.

With a quarter of a million acres of land under its control, the company officers accept land reform as a necessary goal. Only the means to be used is uncertain.

THE company is searching out ways to more intensive production so it can get along with a smaller acreage.

With 110,000 acres involved in the cattle end of the firm's business, it has started on the road to mechanization. Some tractors have been pressed into operation, to replace oxen, freeing grazing land. This land can be ranched by the company. Or some way may be found to make much of it available to the native people; to get them into the farming business.

These are a few hints of progress. Certainly, the Central Romana Company is alive to the political facts of the day. In one happy move, the company recently appointed a native Dominican lawyer as its general manager.

One surprising fact about the two Caribbean countries I saw, is that despite the remarkable climate which should make it one of the finest grassland farming areas in the world, the land in its native state is not highly productive. However, this is changing. In Jamaica, particularly, an intensive program of grassland research is underway. Steers grazing fertilized pangola grass have gained up to 1,200 lb. beef per acre.

This information is being used, too. A vigorous extension program is being carried on with farmers in Jamaica, and this, together with some price incentives set up by the Government, has enabled the country, which imported 5 million pounds of meat in 1955, to reduce these imports to 2 million in 1962.

The information is being utilized in Dominican Republic as well. Pangola grass acreage is expanding quickly, particularly on Central Romana's farm.

In the Dominican Republic, the Central Romana Company is probably the best source of information about cattle farming. Under the direction of Dr. Henderson, progress is being made in breeding a strain of cattle that will produce better beef carcasses, and do it more economically than the native Brahma-type cattle. Efforts are being exerted to find ways to handle the land and the cattle, to make beef production more efficient there.

But the story of these countries is one of change and uncertainty. They are countries of great resources of soil and climate and mineral wealth.

But they have a two-fold problem. First, can these countries devise social systems which will create an environment for progress? And, second, can they get the technological help which will assure that progress?

The answer is by no means sure. But to this Canadian observer, 10 days in Latin America provided evidence enough that the area could be a rich and important part of the Western world, providing its dual problem can be solved. V

The All-Round Farm Rifle

*This hunter tells why he chooses
a .222 for small varmints, a .243 for deer*

EVER since Grandpa homesteaded the north forty, gophers have been feeding on his pastures, foxes stealing his chickens, and crows making off with the newly laid eggs. The same raiders are still around and it is the wise farmer who will equip himself with the proper rifle for protecting his property against these natural thieves.

Most farmers have some type of gun around to scare off marauders. But in the majority of cases it is not the right one to match all situations. The .22 rimfire has neither the range nor the power for stopping foxes and coyotes. The shotgun, by comparison, is another short-range weapon. It is effective on crows up to 50 yards, but after a couple of shots these sharpies know the range of a scattergun better than you do. And that fellow, the gopher, which isn't a gopher at all but the Richardson ground squirrel, is quick to catch on to the danger zone of the rimfire cartridge.

The only true gopher in America is the Pocket Gopher, but for the sake of common usage we'll continue to call our little brown and gold animal, "Gopher." His numbers have been greatly reduced, but he is still to be found and his crop-damaging techniques are the same as when Aunt Nellie was a girl.

Last summer I put the binoculars on an old boy sitting on his haunches in a field of brome grass. As I watched, he stretched up, pulled over the stalk, bit off the head, then dropped to all

**Story and
photos by
C. P. BARAGER**

fours to enjoy the food. As a farm lad I watched them do this many times in a field of grain. Just recently I heard of gophers gnawing through lead sheathing on underground cables. They must mistake the cables for tree roots.

Rabbits, too, can do a great deal of damage to fruit trees and stacks. I remember once seeing a stack of oat sheaves so badly damaged by Jacks that it looked like a herd of cattle had raided it. Figures are not readily available in dollars and cents damage, but it is easily assumed gophers and rabbits alone cost farmers thousands of dollars yearly.

NOW that we have a rundown of the varmints most likely to trouble the farmer, let's take a look at the most suitable rifle for year-round pest control. Meanwhile, we should point out that this type of shooting offers superb marksmanship training and enjoyable sport to every interested member of the family.

The choice of rifle should be one that is highly accurate, offers economy in reloading, has light

recoil, a low noise factor, drives a bullet at high speed and has a killing range on foxes and coyotes beyond 200 yards. There are a number of rifles which meet most of these requirements, but the one that meets them all most successfully is the .222.

We'll consider accuracy first. As anyone knows who has tried to pick off a crow or gopher at more than 100 yards, the rifle must be highly accurate. The .222 has proved itself many times in this sphere. If you get it with a heavy barrel, and reload your own ammunition, it should make 1-inch groups at 100 yards without much effort. My own rifle will group five shots in less than an inch at a 100 yards any day of the week. The load is 23 grains of Ball C No. 2 powder. Twenty and one-half grains of 4198 is also an accurate load in this caliber.

When reloading, this cartridge will entail a saving of 60 per cent over store-bought ammunition. And the brass may be reloaded several times before it has to be thrown away. The .222 empties



Thirteen-year-old Bill Armishaw of Portage la Prairie is after gophers. He uses the sitting position for a steady hold and a deadly shot at long range.



This gopher is a skill-testing target. But this time he posed for a camera rather than a gun.



If you score ninety or better on these pests beyond the hundred yard range, count yourself a good shot.

have a longer life-span than most of its more powerful brothers.

The recoil of the .222 is negligible. It appears to be little more than the .22 rimfire. Therefore, it becomes an ideal rifle for the tyro shooter who may become gun shy if started on a rifle producing a heavy jab at the shoulder.

For punch, the little .222 bullet has it right out to the 250-yard range and farther on the small varmints. The gun makes comparatively little noise. This is an important factor in settled farming areas. Most persons associate noise with danger, which is not always true in the case of guns.

The rimfire makes little noise and, because of this, a number of people believe the danger is relatively small. But the danger from ricochets is much greater from the low-speed .22 rimfire bullet than from high-speed pills. This will be easily understood once certain factors are pointed out.

The .22 rimfire bullet is solid lead and slow moving by comparison. When it strikes the ground, especially if it is frozen, the bullet may whine off into space and travel another half-mile or more. The high-speed bullet, because of its different construction and high velocity, will, upon impact with the earth, fly to pieces or blow up.

THE question now arises: what type bullets to use in farming areas? Bullets made today for varmint shooting have thinner jackets for quicker kills. The thin jackets

also have the safety factor of quick blow-ups, should the marksman miss his target. This type of bullet is the only one to consider for varmint shooting. My own reloading is done with Hornady SX bullets, either in 50 or 55 grain weight. SX means super-explosive and this is exactly what they are. They kill quickly and humanely, yet go to pieces instantly upon impact with the ground. If shooting Jack rabbits for table eating, Sierra's hollow point bench-rest bullets destroy less meat.

By now you will realize the .222 is a wonderful little caliber for taking anything up to and including coyotes. However, I cannot recommend it as a deer rifle. Deer have been shot with it, but the little bullet hasn't sufficient wallop at the ranges at which deer are usually shot. Varmint bullets must never be used on deer. The projectile is likely to blow up on the surface of the animal, causing a bad flesh wound and allowing the critter to escape.

If the farmer is a deer hunter and plans to buy his first rifle, then a better choice will be a .243 or 6mm. This size cartridge loaded with a 100 grain bullet is ideal for deer and will handle varmints using the 75 or 90 grain projectile. It will not be as economical to reload as the .222, for it takes more power in the boiler room and bullets cost more to buy. It makes more noise and has more recoil.

The accuracy of the 6mm. can be on a par with the .222, and it has a

longer killing range. But I defy anyone to pick off crows consistently at a greater range with one of these rifles than he will do with the .222. The fact remains, however, that for the farmer who wants only one rifle for both deer hunting and varmint shooting, his choice could be no better than a caliber in the .243 size.

IF you already have a deer rifle of a longer caliber, best accuracy will come through fitting a load to the individual gun. This can be accomplished only by reloading. But generally speaking the larger bore guns do not have the tack-driving accuracy and flat trajectory necessary for hitting a small mark at long ranges.

The serious shooter will have a competent gunsmith check the bedding of the stock. A properly bedded rifle delivers higher accuracy. The reloader should keep powder charges 10 to 15 per cent below what is considered maximum. Reduced loads give lower velocity but higher accuracy, and accuracy is what you want for varmints.

For sights there is nothing to take the place of the scope. No matter how accurate your rifle may be, it cannot deliver its best when used with iron sights. Telescopes, too, will make old eyes young again.

The power of the scope depends to what use the rifle will be put. So far we have considered the man who wants to hunt a variety of varmints with an occasional fall deer hunt

thrown in. Therefore, the scope discussion will be slanted his way.

If you have a rifle strictly for varmints and another for deer hunting, you may not want to go to the expense of putting a 10-power scope on your varmint gun and a 4-power on the deer rifle. Here is where the variable has the answer, unless you prefer to use iron sights for deer hunting. Then the fixed power deal is the answer for the varmint rifle.

The variable power scope is a good choice for the one gun owner. It will allow him to use a low power for deer hunting and a high magnification for pest shooting. But get one of the newer makes where the cross hairs remain in the same perspective with the target, regardless of what power it is set on. The price you pay for both scope and rifle will depend upon how much money you have to hand out. Like any item of purchase you get pretty much what you pay for.

A final word on safety. When shooting, be doubly sure your bullet has a safe backstop. Do not shoot into strange woods. There may be farm buildings, livestock or a traveled road you cannot see. Do not shoot at a crow in the top of a tree where a miss will allow the bullet free travel for a couple of miles. Never point a gun either loaded or unloaded at anything you do not wish to shoot. A true sportsman, first of all, is careful with firearms. And he is sure of his target before he shoots. V

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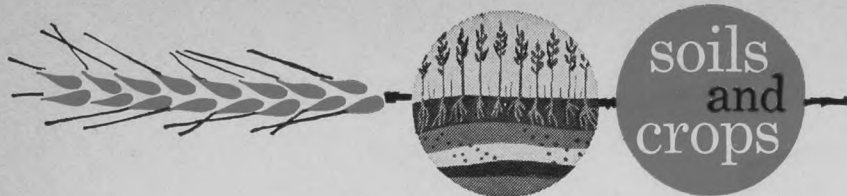
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Corn for Silage in Nova Scotia

OVER the past few years, a large number of Nova Scotian farmers have demonstrated to their satisfaction, and to the amazement of some of their neighbors, that relatively large acreages of high-quality silage corn can be produced very profitably in Nova Scotia. This has been possible because of the availability of early corn hybrids which mature before the arrival of serious fall frosts, say crop specialists there.

Of course, all varieties do not fill the bill and for this reason D. T. Slater, Agronomist at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, recommends varieties possessing desirable early maturing characteristics such as those found in 210, Pride 4, Pride 5, and Funk G4OA which, to date, have proven to be the most successful in Nova Scotia.

In Kings County, there has been quite a swing toward the production

of silage corn and from all indications farmers there seemed very pleased with this crop and very satisfied with corn silage as a feed for livestock. This is particularly true insofar as corn silage for the feeding of beef cattle is concerned. Cattle have made good gains and the farmers concerned are very pleased with the results which have been obtained to date.

These new early-maturing hybrid varieties have revolutionized the production of corn silage in the Annapolis Valley district.

However, before going overboard on corn silage, farmers should recognize that there are some problems involved in growing this crop in addition to using the right seed. For instance, for maximum growth and development, corn requires hot summer weather with warm nights. It requires the preparation of a good seed bed and early seeding, say

around June 1. It is a crop which requires fertilizer application in the vicinity of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer, per acre, if top yields are to be produced; and another thing to bear in mind is that it is a crop involving considerable expense in the form of machinery to handle the crop. Of course, custom equipment may be readily available and, if so, this limiting factor may be partially discounted.

In areas where such equipment is available and where the climate, temperature, and soil conditions favor top production, the growing of corn for silage is something which should be explored, the specialists urge, because the heavy yields which are possible in that province and which are grown regularly on many farms will provide much valuable feed for livestock feeding. Growing corn is becoming much more popular and it would appear that the production of this crop will probably expand during the next few years, they said. V

Fall Control of Canada Thistle

FALL tillage of thistle infested fields should be started as soon as the crop has been removed, according to recommendations from the weed control specialists of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation.

They estimate that one-half to three-quarters of the cereal crop acreage in Manitoba is infested with Canada thistle to some degree. The presence of Canada thistle is most obvious when the blooms appear in the standing crop, but by then it is too late to take effective control measures, they said. However, it is important to carry out post-harvest cultivation at an early date to prevent further build-up of food reserves in the underground lateral system.

To be effective, cultivation after harvest must be thorough, the implements used should be properly adjusted, and the cutting edges sharp. All vegetation must be completely sheared off. Shallow cultivation is just as effective as deep cultivation and is more economical.

Research has shown that the vertical root of the thistle plant dies down each fall to the underground lateral, which may be a foot or more below the surface of the ground. Therefore it isn't necessary or practical to attempt to get at these roots with cultivation. Excessively deep fall cultivation will make it more difficult to prepare a good seed bed the following year.

Cultivation for thistle control into the fall is only necessary as regrowth occurs from two to four inches in height. The first killing frosts will do the rest.

The success of this operation for thistle control depends on as early a start as possible after harvest, the specialists stressed. V





How Your Grain Goes To Market

Moving Western grain to market is a complex business at any time. But in a year like this — with record sales in the offing — perfect teamwork between all phases of Canada's grain industry is necessary.

Farmers and their own organizations (like United Grain Growers) play an especially important part in seeing that grain gets into position for railing to terminals. Here is what happens to your grain after you deliver it to your elevator.

1 Everything begins with Western Canadian farmers — 218 thousand growers. They are represented here by the truck that starts grain rolling to market.

2 First stop is the country elevator. There are some 5,200 of these at 1,950 points. Together, they store about 335 million bushels—more than all the wheat exported last year. These elevators are owned by 36 companies, but only 19 operate more than one elevator. Average country elevator capacity is 70 thousand bushels, a figure that is gradually increasing.

3 The elevators are located along 4 railways: CPR, CNR, Northern Alberta Railways, and Pacific Great Eastern. These railways carry most of the grain to the Lakehead, Vancouver, and Churchill terminals. Some is delivered direct to mills and maltsters in Western Canada. In the 1961-62 crop year, over 253 thousand box cars were loaded at country elevators.

4 Shortest route to Europe is by way of Churchill. There, the CNR hauls box cars to a 5 million bushel terminal elevator operated by the National Harbours Board. In the 1961-62 crop year, this terminal handled 19 million bushels, about 5% of all grain that went overseas.

5 Grain is taken out of Churchill in ocean "salties". Destination: usually Europe.

6 Lately, about half of Canada's exports have passed through Pacific Coast terminals, on the way to China, Japan, other Asian and Pacific lands, Europe, and to some countries on the west coast of South America. Vancouver/New Westminster is the port area for most of this activity, with 22½ million bushel capacity. Victoria and Prince Rupert have smaller terminal elevators.

7 Some grain from Pacific Coast terminals is used locally, but most is carried away in salt water ships. Vancouver can handle the biggest, and some "salties" can load a million bushels. Altogether they hauled away 180.9 million bushels of grain in the 1961-62 crop year.

8 Greatest terminal port of all is the Lakehead where 13 companies own 24 terminal elevators. Together they can hold about 100 million bushels. All grain going East is cleaned, weighed, inspected and graded at the Lakehead... then it is carried farther in one of three ways.

9 Huge lake boats carry grain to forward points ranging from Georgian Bay ports to Baie Comeau, Quebec. But Montreal and other Quebec ports are now their most frequent destinations.

The biggest "lakers" are 730 feet long and 75 feet wide. These ships pack a million bushels of grain downstream, sometimes return part way with 25 thousand tons of iron ore.

10 All the Eastern terminals (except Baie Comeau) supply the big Eastern Canadian market. Usually there is another rail or truck ride for the grain, but some terminal elevators are attached directly to big flour or feed mills. Much of the 14 million bushels of grain exported to the U.S.A. is railed from these terminals.

But, particularly for the Quebec ports, the big business is reshipping the grain overseas in "salties".

Capacity of the Ontario Eastern terminals is 55 million bushels. The Quebec terminals hold 45 million bushels. Canada's biggest terminal elevator, at Baie Comeau, has a capacity of 11,868,000 bushels.

11 Ocean vessels carrying grain from Seaway terminals go mostly to Europe. Some of this traffic is to South Africa and South America. In 1961-62, 129 million bushels of grain left Eastern terminals for overseas.

12 The CNR and CPR carry some grain from the Lakehead to Eastern terminals, to be distributed as in No. 10 above. Some goes

by rail all the way to Halifax and Saint John, N.B. But most of the grain for these Atlantic Seaboard terminals is picked up by the railroads at the Eastern terminals from Georgian Bay to Quebec City.

13 The Halifax terminal elevator holds over 4 million bushels, and those at Saint John hold over 3 million. These ports are never iced in. Cost of shipping grain through Halifax and Saint John is greater than through Seaway terminals, and so importers usually prefer the Seaway unless they need grain in the winter.

14 The biggest ships in the world can enter Halifax harbour. In the 1961-62 crop year, "salties" carried 21.8 million bushels of grain out of these ports. That was better than 5% of all grain sent overseas.

15 The newest route out of the Lakehead is on salt water ships direct to Europe or other overseas markets. Not all "salties" can navigate the Seaway, and some shippers have not yet tried the route or are still just experimenting with it. In the 1961-62 crop year, more than 15 million bushels left the Lakehead in ocean vessels. The biggest load was under 500,000 bushels.



The Farmers' Company

Canary Grass Seed — a New Prairie Crop

by RACHEL BIGGS



Canary seed being combined near Beiseker, Alta., was grown there for the first time last summer. Yields were 1,000 lb. per acre; prices 3 to 8 cents per lb. [Biggs photos]

THE Canadian canary grass seed crop this year was, admittedly, "strictly for the birds," but to some farmers in Manitoba and Alberta it was also profitable.

Canary grass seed is a wholesome, high protein grain native to Southern Europe and the Canary Islands. It is the chief constituent of birdseed mixtures fed to canaries and budgies.

Since 1957 when canary seed was first grown on the Canadian prairies, annual production has increased steadily. In 1963 the chief areas of planting were in the interlake area around Dufrost in Manitoba (an estimated 3,000 acres), and within a 50-mile radius of Three Hills, Alta., (8,000 acres).

Yields in the 1963 harvest varied from 300 to 1,700 lb. per acre with prices ranging from 3 to 8 cents per lb., depending on the contracting seed company, the locality, and grading.

In the Three Hills area, where the crop was grown for the first time, weather and soil conditions were favorable and yields were around 1,000 lb. per acre.

There were problems. Farmers were inexperienced in handling the crop, and the spring of the year was unusually dry. Canary seed requires plenty of sub-soil moisture. It lacks the late recovery strength of wheat.

"Some farmers are discouraged with their first crop," said one grain buyer in Beiseker who took in about 600,000 lb. of canary seed last fall. "But others are enthusiastic and plan to grow more next year. No doubt it can be improved upon, and one year in any one locality is not a fair test," he added.

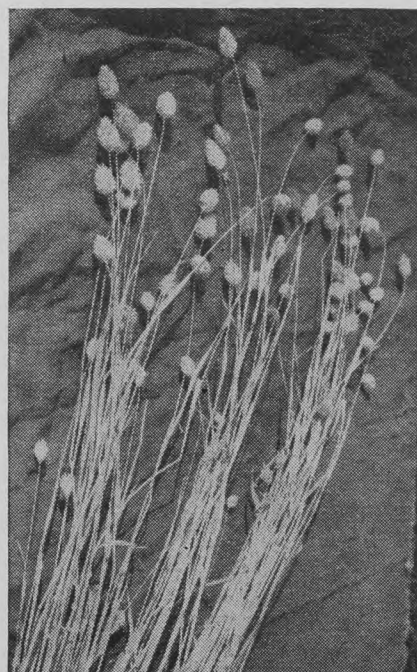
"It's a good cash crop," a young Carbon farmer said. "You grow it under contract and there's no waiting around for quotas."

At the present time the American continent raises only a small part of its canary seed requirements. Until a couple of years ago a large percentage of the canary seed sold in Canada was grown in Morocco.

Recent political troubles there have encouraged production in Canada. Other sources are Australia, Argentina, India and Turkey.

According to Dave Durksen, Special crops Agronomist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Canadian-grown canary grass seed is as good or better than the imported product. "We get a higher protein content in the seed grown here. I had the opportunity to see some Turkish seed," Mr. Durksen said. "It was of poor quality, particularly with respect to purity of seed."

While it has been claimed by some, that the city of New York uses a ton of canary seed per day, no one knows just what the consumption is in Canada. We do know that the demand is increasing fast. This is due to the rapid growth of cities where canaries and budgie birds are taking the place of cats and dogs as pets. Increasing restrictions on the larger animals in cities makes the birds more popular. Also canary seed is being used more extensively in bird sanctuaries and game pre-



Canary seed heads, ready to combine.

serves for attracting and feeding wild birds.

The usual wheat seeding equipment is used to plant the crop. A slightly finer setting than for flax is required, and the crop should be planted early because it is frost resistant.

"Canary seed doesn't fight weeds as well as oriental mustard," claims one farmer at Beiseker who grows both crops. However, herbicides can be used and rates of application for the various herbicides are the same as for wheat.

Combining is recommended at harvest time, providing this can be done when moisture drops to 9 per cent or less. Canary grass will not thresh at a higher moisture content without cracking.

What about the future of canary seed? Mr. Durksen says: "Canadian producers should be able to compete with imported seed as to price and quality. A ready market may be found in the United States for surplus production."

A. W. Beattie, District Agriculturist at Calgary, feels that the development of the canary seed crop will depend on stable market conditions. "If the return per acre continues to compare favorably with

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SOILS AND CROPS

the return for wheat," he says, "more farmers will become interested in it."

Indications are that this crop is well on its way to becoming established on the prairies, along with rapeseed and mustard. ✓

New Oat Variety Licensed

A NEW oat variety, Pendek, has been licensed for sale in Canada by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Pendek is an introduction from Holland. Preliminary testing began at the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta., in 1955, and the variety was regionally tested for several years before being entered in a co-operative test at 20 stations across Canada in 1960.

Pendek is a spring oat having short, strong straw and a good combination of early maturity and high yield. It has performed well in most regions, particularly where rust is not a hazard. It is expected Pendek will be most useful in west-central and northern Alberta where rust is seldom a problem and where an earlier crop than wheat is required.

In comparative tests at the Experimental Farm, Melfort, Sask., Pendek matured 5 days earlier than Rodney, was equal in lodging resistance and produced approximately 20 per cent more grain per acre. It has a small but rather plump and attractive kernel and is slightly low in bushel weight. However, the new variety is highly susceptible to diseases that cannot attack such varieties as Rodney and Garry. This relatively low disease resistance, therefore, will limit its production in northeastern Saskatchewan, specialists said. ✓

Winter Brush Control

PAINTING the trunks of trees and scrub with a herbicide during the winter does the job of brush control efficiently and eliminates the dangers of spray drift, soil sterilization and seepage, says A. R. Buckley, of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

He says a mixture of brush killer and fuel oil is effective when painted on the trunks or stumps of common buckthorn, alder, Manitoba maple and most other species, with the exception of evergreens.

Although the method of application is convenient for winter time, it is effective at any time of the year, he adds.

For shrubs or trees with a trunk diameter of less than 6 inches, the mixture should be painted on the trunks from ground level to a height of 12 inches. The mixture should be prepared according to directions on

the container's label and it should be applied liberally to thoroughly wet the trunk.

Where the trees are more than 6 inches in diameter, rings should be cut around the trunks to allow ready access of the chemical into the circulatory system. ✓

Don't Burn That Stubble

BURNING stubble can be a dangerous practice in areas where wind and water erosion are a menace, according to K. E. Bowren, research officer, at Melfort, Sask.

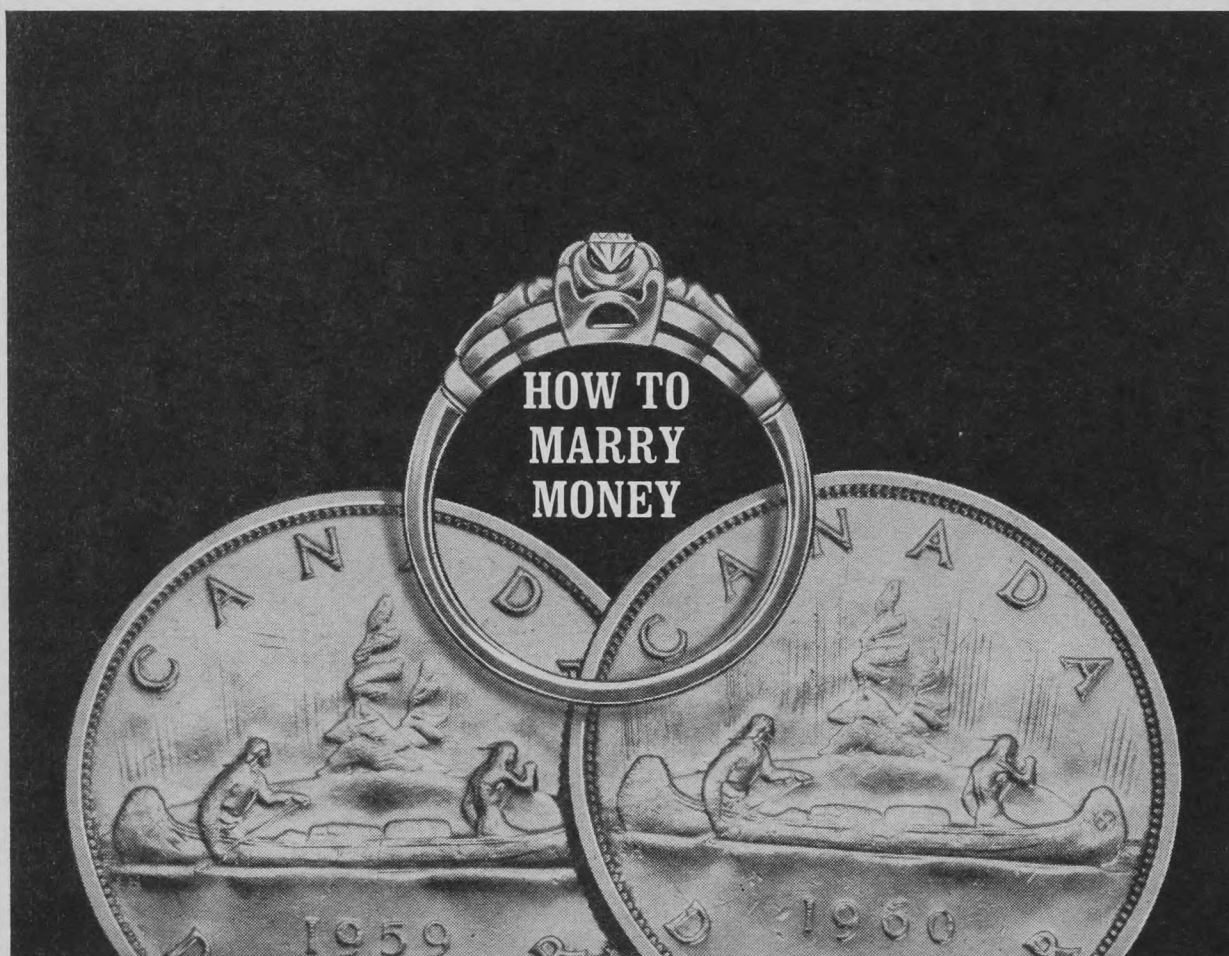
Studies there during the past 10 years indicated burning didn't significantly outyield other methods of handling trash. When burned off the same area year after year little difference was observed for the first few years, but in the last 3-year period there was an average decrease in yield of about 25 per cent.

Trash from a harvested crop contains 5 to 10 pounds of nitrogen per ton, as well as valuable quantities of phosphorus, organic matter and other elements. These add to the plant food stored in the soil for future crop production. If properly managed it will hold snow, protect the soil from wind and water erosion and reduce evaporation.

Mr. Bowren said spring burning of the residue of cereal crops on fields to be reseeded can be justified only where trash is too heavy to allow seeding with machines.

At Melfort a discer with sharp blades operating 3 to 4 inches deep buried about 35 per cent of the trash. The remainder was left anchored at the surface to hold snow and protect the field from erosion. A heavy duty cultivator equipped with 16-inch high lift crown shovels buried about 30 per cent and left the remainder in an upright position on the surface for snow trapping and soil protection.

If the cultivator is equipped with spike teeth, wider or low lift crown shovels, there will be less soil turbulence and more trash left on the surface. Cultivator shovels must be sharp and well polished. Heavy trash should be dry for maximum clearance and satisfactory tillage. ✓



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Are Nurse Crops Worth It?

NURSE crops may be more hindrance than help when seeding down alfalfa.

An experiment conducted by Bennett Siemens, of the CDA's Fort Vermilion, Alta., experimental farm, showed that nurse crops of flax, wheat, barley, and oats—seeded at regular rates along with alfalfa—caused significant reductions in yields of hay the following year.

The first year lost in hay yield was partly offset by returns from the nurse crops. But the drop in hay yield the following year more than cancelled out this advantage.

First year flax yielded 7.5 bushels per acre, but the next year hay yield dropped 2,300 pounds per acre below plots where alfalfa was seeded alone. A 72-bushel-per-acre crop of oats caused a hay yield reduction of 4,800 pounds. A 47-bushel-per-acre yield of barley led to a lowering of hay yield by 4,400 pounds. A 41-bushel-per-acre yield of wheat resulted in the hay crop being cut by 3,600 pounds per acre the following year.

In the third year, alfalfa that had been seeded with nurse crops yielded slightly lower than alfalfa that had been sown alone. V

Silage Will Keep for Years

A NORTH DAKOTA farmer has found that corn silage in a trench silo is still good after 14 years of storage.

Stanley Pope of Bowman, N.D., opened his trench silo recently to see how it was doing. A sample was sent to the NDSU animal husbandry department laboratory where it is now undergoing a series of tests for nutritive and other values.

The 14-year-old silage smells good and has a good color, according to George E. Strum, NDSU Extension Service animal husbandman. Strum refers to the silage as "pickled pasture" and says that Pope and other North Dakota farmers find that trench silage is the cheapest method of feed storage. It also retains quality and volume when "pickled" correctly.

With a good feed reserve on hand, such as Pope's, North Dakota farmers can survive dry years a lot more easily. Pope has started digging a new trench silo for this year's crop. V

Arrow Grass Can Be Deadly

AROW grass, which grows in most areas of Alberta, produces hydrocyanic or prussic acid, one of the fastest acting poisons known to man. The plants usually grow on the edge of sloughs and low-lying areas, and are particularly prone to alkaline and saline soils.

The grass is quite similar to many other grasses and reedy plants in these areas except that its leaves are flat on one side and round on the other. It is dangerous throughout its

growing period and can even cause livestock losses when fed as hay.

Dr. H. N. Vance, assistant director of the Veterinary Services Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, report analysis of arrow grass plants indicates that, as a general rule, the concentration of hydrocyanic acid is considerably higher in small stunted plants than it is in those with more abundant growth. However, this situation is balanced by the fact that animals are inclined to eat more of the lush growth.

In addition, arrow grass contains quite a large amount of salt, making it logical to expect salt deficient animals to be more prone to eating these plants than those whose diet contains plenty of salt.

Dr. Vance warns that arrow grass poisoning should be considered whenever sudden deaths occur in

sheep or cattle grazing in areas suitable to the growth of these plants. A veterinarian should be called immediately for a definite diagnosis. V

Proper Sprayer Adjustment Important

ONE of the most common weaknesses of field sprayers is the lack of proper support for the booms, says the Line Elevators Farm Service. It is a common sight, during the spraying season, to see a sprayer traveling down a field with one end of the boom at times as high as 3 feet from the ground and the other end almost dragging in the soil.

If the nozzles on the boom are spaced at 20-inch intervals, then, when the boom is level with the

ground, the spray from each nozzle will cover a strip roughly 20 inches wide. If, however, the boom drops to a point where the spray pattern is only 4 inches wide then this narrow strip receives roughly five times the amount of chemical that it should. The spaces between the nozzles on the other hand receive little or no spray at all. The results from this kind of spray application can be twofold: crop damage and ineffective weed control.

The use of an efficient sprayer is a sound way to increase your crop production profits. Now is the time to take a good look at your spraying equipment. Make sure the nozzles and other parts are in good order. Don't let an inefficient sprayer waste the money, time and effort you spend in controlling weeds with herbicides. V

JOHN E. BLUME,
Wabash Hereford Ranch,
Castor, Alberta.



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One of the outstanding purebred Hereford breeding establishments in Canada, today, is the Wabash Hereford Ranch at Castor, Alta., owned by John E. Blume and Sons (Walter and Allan). On their 7,000-acre spread (5,000 acres in hay and pasture, 2,000 in grain) they maintain a herd of 200 brood cows, headed by four Vern-Diamond-bred bulls and an imported grandson of Vron Gaffer, the bull that was proclaimed "bull of the year" in England in 1955.

Tangible evidence of the high calibre of Blume cattle is the fact that five bulls which were sold at the Calgary Bull Sale in 1962, made an

average daily gain (from birth to date of sale) of 2.7 lbs.

The Blumes recognize that good breeding must be matched by good feeding to produce the kind of results they have achieved. They use Master Beef Cattle Concentrate to supplement their farm-grown grain.

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At Calgary Bull Sale, 1962, five Blume bulls brought \$14,850.



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Warm-Weather Crops in the North



Portable greenhouses of 4-mill plastic at the CDA's Yukon Experimental Farm. [Guide photos]

UP in the Yukon Territory they sometimes have a frost problem. This might sound like the understatement of the year, but growing conditions are a lot better than a quick look at a map would indicate. When things start to grow in the Yukon they really reach for the sky. Even when a midseason frost strikes, you might be surprised how little protection is needed to keep tender crops such as tomatoes, melons and cucumbers from damage.

The CDA Experimental Farm, located at Mile 1019, Alaska Highway, has developed an economical plastic greenhouse for home garden or market garden use in their area. These greenhouses come in 4-foot sections, hinged on top so they can be folded and stored away for the winter. The sections are held together by two bolts and you can keep adding them on as you expand your operation.

The greenhouses can be either heated or unheated. On the night before The Country Guide visited the farm, the temperature dropped to 26 degrees F. But inside the unheated plastic shelters it never went below 40 degrees F.

Farm Superintendent, Hector Hortie, showed us experiments on

potato and pea crops using irrigation for frost protection. The temperature of soil, plants and air on both irrigated and non-irrigated parts of the field are continuously recorded on a graph. Crops protected by water were undamaged at 26 degrees F.

"Now we're trying to find the minimum amount of water needed to give protection at various temperatures," explained Hortie.

Another experiment under way is the search for a hardy Yukon strawberry by crossing cultivated varieties with wild plants which are native to the Territory. Some promising hybrids have already been obtained. —C.V.F. ✓



Tomatoes grown in unheated shelter.

Three New 'Mums Available in '64

THREE new varieties of garden chrysanthemums, which are hardy and early enough to be grown anywhere on the prairies, have been developed at the Morden Experimental Farm. These have been named and distributed to prairie nurserymen for sale in 1964.

The new ones are Morden Blanche, Morden Bonfire, and Morden Brightness. H. F. Harp of the farm staff

lists the following attributes for the newcomers:

Morden Blanche is a compact foot-high plant with dark green foliage and fully double white blooms with cream centers. It is in full bloom by mid-September.

Morden Bonfire is upright, between 1½ and 2 feet high, with medium green leaves and bright orange-red flowers. Each petal is tipped with yellow, giving the blooms a fiery look. Bonfire blooms for a month or longer beginning in early September.

Morden Brightness is a spreading plant about 2 feet high with gray-green leaves and double lilac-pink, blooms in mid-September. ✓

Cankerworms Can be Discouraged Now

IF cankerworms made a mess of your elms and other trees last spring, you can do something now to keep them from doing a repeat performance next year.

Sticky tree bands applied to each tree will prevent the trouble, says Wayne J. Colberg, entomologist, North Dakota State University Extension Service.

He explains it this way: The female cankerworms are wingless moths. They come out of the soil in the fall, or in early spring, depending on the species.

Soon after emerging from the soil, the wingless females crawl up the trunks of trees and into the branches to lay eggs. These eggs don't hatch until early spring.

"By placing a sticky band around the trunk of each tree, the female cankerworms cannot crawl up into the tree. The result—no young cankerworms to feed on your trees next spring."

The sticky non-drying compound commonly called "tanglefoot" is applied in a continuous band around the tree trunk. The band should be 3 to 4 inches wide, 1/16 inch thick and be placed 5 to 6 feet from the ground level. The tanglefoot is put directly on the bark or it can be put onto a special strip wrapped tightly around the trunk.

Best time to band trees is immediately after the first fall frost.

The tanglefoot and other materials necessary for this treatment are obtainable from drug, hardware and other stores. ✓

Re-Seeding Lawns Made Easier

AN easy way to re-seed lawns is to apply a top-killer herbicide, rake well, and then sow within a few days.

This saves the trouble and expense of rototilling and levelling, says R. H. Turley of the federal experimental farm at Saanichton, B.C.

Herbicides which remain active in the soil for some time cannot be used for killing when re-seeding is to follow immediately.

Good results were obtained at Saanichton with the chemical paraquat.

Tests were made on plots in a dense lawn of Chewings fescue and Merion bluegrass. These plots were sprayed with paraquat at 2 pounds active ingredient per acre, then seeded the following day.

Before seeding, some plots were heavily raked and up to half the dead turf was removed. Germination counts proved this to be an advantage. In the unraked plots only 31 seedlings developed per square foot while on the raked plots, 1,077 developed.

It was evident that the herbicide remained active on the dead turf resulting in poor germination, while raking permitted the seeds to reach the soil resulting in fairly good germination.

It would appear advisable then to remove much, if not all, the dead growth by repeated rakings before seeding, especially when re-seeding dense lawns to another species.

For renovating run-down lawns, Mr. Turley suggests raking in a good fertilizer dressing before seeding. ✓

Proper Pruning Is Important

PROPERLY managed small fruit plantations should last at least 10 to 12 years, says R. H. Anderson of the Federal Experimental Farm at Melfort, Sask.

Much of the success in growing currants, gooseberries, and raspberries depends on how well the pruning is done. Spring is usually the best time for pruning most fruits, but it can also be done in the fall.

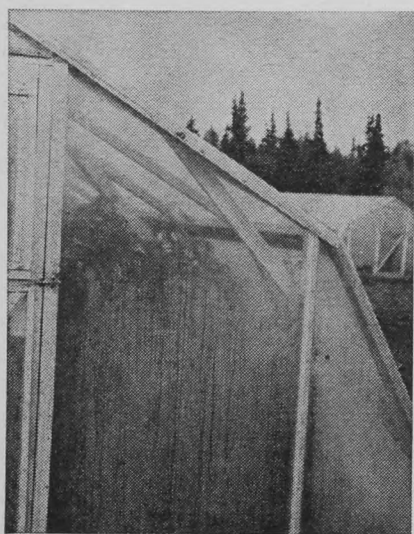
The aim of pruning is to produce vigorous young growth for fruiting by removing old dead stems and thinning out weak growth.

Red and white currants and gooseberries bear most of their fruit on short spurs on 2- and 3-year-old wood. Wood older than 3 years should be removed. A properly pruned bush should have about nine stems equally divided as 1- 2-, and 3-year-old wood.

Because black currants bear much of their fruit on 1-year-old wood and on laterals on 2-year-old wood, it is essential to have a good supply of vigorous young stems. Each bush should have about six 1-year-old and six 2-year-old stems.

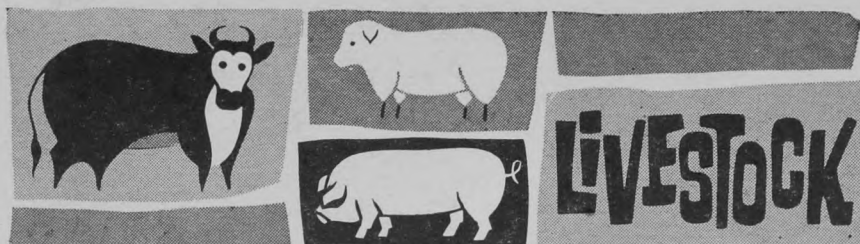
Raspberry canes die after bearing fruit in their second season. Pruning consists of removing the old canes that bore fruit and of thinning the new canes.

Only the vigorous new canes should be retained. These should be spaced at least 6 inches apart. The best time to prune raspberries is immediately after the fruiting season, he said. ✓

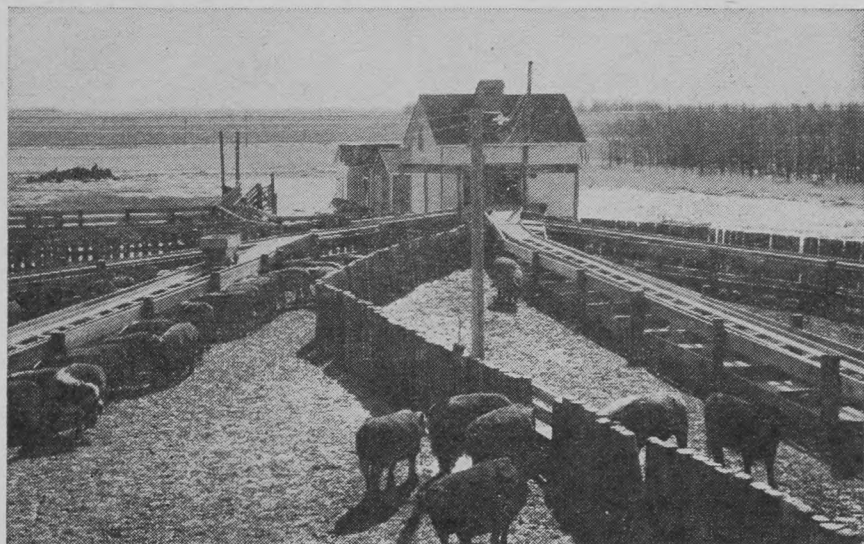


Close-up showing wood frame design.





Centralized Feeding Setup



View of Manitoba feedlot showing how all four feed tracks lead to feed storage house, center. Behind: grain bins from which grain is augered to mixmaster.

Balance That Winter Ration

HOME-GROWN feeds and ration balancers such as proteins, minerals, and vitamin A will enable cattlemen to winter beef herds as economically as possible without endangering the health of the animals, says Charles Goode, livestock specialist, Sask. Dept. of Agriculture.

"Experienced cattlemen find that beef cattle wintered on good quality hay require at least 2 pounds per 100 pounds of live weight," he reports. "Daily consumption of hay will run from 22 to 28 pounds per head.

"Very often it is protein that is lacking in an unbalanced ration; yet it is important as a body builder and therefore necessary in a balanced ration."

Proteins of vegetable origin such as those found in linseed oil, soybean, rapeseed meal, legume hays and commercial concentrate are ideal for cattle.

Minerals may be supplied through a mixture of 65 pounds of steamed bonemeal, 5 pounds of ground limestone, and 30 pounds of blue (cobalt and iodized) salt. This can be mixed by the stockman for about 6 cents per pound. It should be fed free choice and available at all times.

Vitamin A is generally lacking under usual feeding conditions, and should be added to the diet. It is inexpensive and available from many sources. Vitamin D may be deficient in calves kept out of sunlight; vitamin E is not generally a problem and the B complex vitamins are synthesized in the rumen by bacterial action.

Cows in calf should receive adequate feed, both to maintain body weight and gain enough to counteract the weight of the unborn calf.

Stockmen who find it necessary to feed cereal straw should remember:

- Cereals straws are low in net feed value and alone will not support maintenance of body weight and animal health.

- Cattle depending on cereal straw for roughage should be given some 2 to 6 pounds of rolled or coarsely ground grain per day.

- Oat and barley crops produce the best cereal straw for feed.

- Silage may be used to replace a portion of dry roughage to good advantage.

Check for Lungworms When Buying Cattle

WHEN buying breeding stock don't take animals which are coughing without first having them inspected by a veterinarian, advises Dr. John Howell, pathologist with the Alberta Veterinary Laboratory. Coughing is one of the main symptoms of lungworms which have been spread to clean herds on several occasions by the addition of one infected animal, he says.

Veterinary laboratories have diagnosed lungworms as the cause of death in several sheep and cattle. Lungworm infection is a parasitic disease which attacks sheep, cattle and hogs but cannot be transmitted from one species to another.

A chronic cough and loss of condition are usually the main symptoms. Very heavy infestations, particularly in young animals, quite frequently cause death. Eventually the animal gets so run-down that it has no resistance to other diseases including bacterial pneumonia.

The worms lay their eggs in the lung passages of the infected animal. These are coughed up and swallowed again and subsequently find their way to the intestines where they hatch. The larvae then passes out on the ground with the manure and if conditions are favorable they develop

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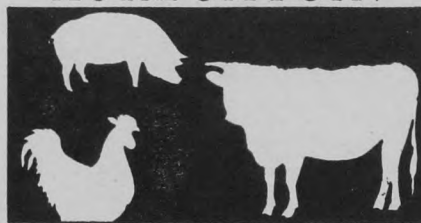
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into the infective stage in about a week. During this stage they climb blades of grass and are swallowed by the stock as they graze. After penetrating the intestinal walls they eventually migrate to the lungs where they mature into adult worms and start the cycle all over again.

Dr. Howell pointed out that hot dry weather very often kills many of the larvae before they reach the more resistant infective stage but cool wet seasons favor the transmission of this parasite. Larvae are unlikely to survive severe winters. In areas where lungworms are a problem, pasture rotation, avoiding wet areas, and the use of specific drugs will help to prevent losses from this insidious disease, he said. ✓

Lactating Sows Need Heat

LACK of milk in sows during winter months may be due to unbalanced rations or unknown causes, but in a good many cases it can be traced to chilling of the udder, says A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

With this in mind, he recommends that pigmen use artificial heat in their farrowing houses to maintain the temperature around 70 degrees. He also suggests putting heat lamps in each pen for the young pigs and

notes that bedding should be changed often and kept dry.

When suckling pigs seem restless the sow's milk flow should be checked to make sure the piglets aren't suffering from a lack of food. If the milk flow isn't sufficient, Mr. Charnetski suggests you try bringing it down with a hormone injection. If this isn't successful the owner should immediately obtain some sow milk replacer, he said. ✓

Revolution Ahead in Livestock Industry

BIG developments are just around the corner in the livestock industry, according to W. K. Meyer, Chief Nutritionist for Shur-Gain Feeds. Here are a few of his predictions:

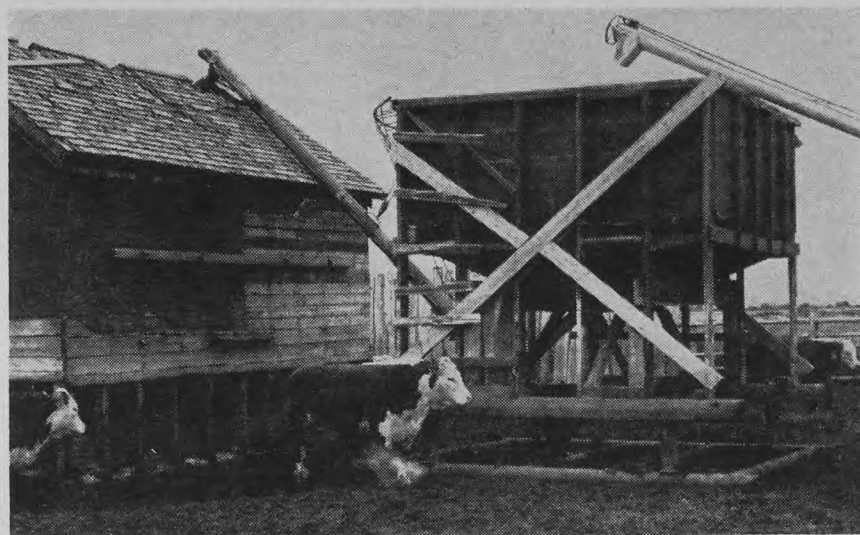
Swine

- Sows will be fed individually. Each sow's diet will be formulated individually, taking into account such factors as her age, size, and even the period in her breeding cycle.

- Improved feeds for weanling pigs will make earlier weaning possible, enabling sows to have three litters in slightly more than a year.

- The use of hormones will synchronize breeding cycles in sows. This will enable hogmen to have any selected numbers of their sows farrow at the same time.

Moves the Bin to the Feeder



In Harvey Henrickson's cattle finishing lot near Brooks, Alta., grain is augered from the truck into the moveable open bin (right). From there it flows to a grinder under the bin and is elevated into the covered feeder. [Guide photo]

- The use of artificial insemination and the likely future development of hybrid hogs could result in the production of leaner hogs with bigger hams.

Beef

- Feeding of even more concentrated and more specific feeds. Mr. Meyer explains why more concentrated feeds are required: "Even with their efficient use of roughage, beef animals just can't eat enough of it to build all the beef possible."

- More attention will be given to feeding bulls for beef, taking greater

advantage of their naturally high rate of gain.

Dairy Cows

- More feed will be provided in concentrate form, so that cows will be able to take in more nutrients without increasing the volume of their total intake.

- Rations will include certain ingredients which will stimulate organic matter in the digestive system, thus enabling the cow to assimilate a higher proportion of the proteins and other nutrients eaten.

Poultry

- Poultry will consistently produce a pound of meat for each pound of feed they eat.

- Rations for laying hens will be tailored to the birds' summer and winter diet habits, because laying hens require more feed in winter, when part of it is required to keep them warm. ✓

"GILLETT'S makes sure there's no disease germs lying around"

Ray Dennis is manager of the Sow Unit of Prairie Agencies Ltd., part of a large, modern hog operation near Weyburn, Saskatchewan. An indication of the sound management of this unit is its success in farrowing an average of over ten pigs per litter on 115 sows and weaning over nine pigs to the litter.

To keep down disease, parasites and insects, Ray insists on the use of Gillett's Lye as an important part of the sanitation program. After each litter the farrowing and brooder pens are washed down with Gillett's Lye solution, and three times a year an extra special scrubbing that includes alley-ways is carried out. "Gillett's Lye makes sure there's no disease germs lying around," says Ray.

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More Beef from Drylot Feeding

EVEN in traditional grassland areas, putting steers out to pasture for the summer may not be the cheapest way to handle them. Charley Gracey of the Kemptville Agricultural School has compared steers on pasture with steers being fed corn silage in drylot during the summer. While both groups gained well the difference came in the number of acres required to feed the steers. Gracey and John Dalrymple of the School figure that 1 1/4 acres of corn provided the feed for those gains in the one group, whereas, three times as many acres were required by the grass-fed steers. In other words, an acre of corn provided about three times as much beef as an acre of grass.

"The trial indicates that farmers can get more beef per acre on a silage system than on a grass system," Gracey explains. "It means farmers who have silos for their winter feeding program might consider putting the silos back to work during the summer too."

He cites several disadvantages of the pasture system:

- Tramping losses run to 30 or 35 per cent.

- Cattle do more roaming and use up energy.
- Supervision of the cattle is more difficult.

Steers on Gracey's feeding trial were bought in the West and arrived at Kemptville on May 12. They averaged a weight of 850 pounds 2 weeks later, when they went to pasture, or drylot, depending on their group.

The drylot group were full-fed corn silage, and given 1 pound of soybean oil meal per head. The other group grazed on high quality pasture. Gains were similar. During one 31-day period, the corn silage group averaged gains of 89 pounds, compared to 88 pounds for the grass group.—D.R.B. ✓

Silage More Profitable Than Grain

GRAIN-FED steers outgained corn silage-fed steers at Kemptville, Ont., last winter, but the silage group showed the greatest profit. The carcasses of those silage-fed steers were still considered satisfactory. "They didn't look too good when they were ready for market, so we sold them on the rail," explains Charley Gracey, who directed the trial. "But three of them branded choice, and one standard. All four of the grain-fed steers put up choice carcasses."

The four calves in the silage group averaged a weight of 500 lb. to start with. They got 3 lb. of soybean oilmeal per day; ate 36 lb. of

corn silage; and made an average daily gain during the 175-day feeding period, of 2.15 lb.

The calves in the grain-fed group weighed 450 lb. at the start of the trial; got 2 lb. soybean oilmeal per day; ate 11.4 lb. of grain corn, and had a average daily gain of 2.63 lb.

Gracey reports that the silage-fed steers showed a profit of \$23.97 each, after feed and trucking costs were paid, compared to 25 cents each for the grain-fed steers.

Here are a few more statistics from the trial:

Grain-Fed Group

Feed eaten per lb. of gain: 4.33 lb. corn; .76 lb. of soybean oilmeal; 2.14 lb. hay.

Cost feed eaten per lb. of gain: Corn 13.4 cents; soybean oilmeal 3.8 cents; hay 2.14 cents. Total 19.36 cents.

Silage Group

Feed eaten per lb. of gain: Silage 16.7 lb.; soybean oilmeal 1.39 lb.

Cost of feed per lb. of gain: 6.95 cents for soybean oilmeal; 5.84 cents corn silage. Total 12.79 cents.—D.R.B. ✓

No Ill Effects from Hayless Winter Ration

MATURE beef cows can be wintered on a ration completely devoid of hay, providing they have an adequate amount of phosphorus and vitamin A.

This is the conclusion reached by

researchers at the Beaverlodge Experimental Station, Alta., following two winter studies carried out on 60 cows there.

According to A. Reddon, livestock supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, one group of cows, used as a control, were fed a roughage allowance of 2 parts oat straw to 3 parts mixed hay at 2 to 2½ lb. per 100 lb. live weight. In addition they were fed vitamin A, bonemeal and salt and had free access to water.

The second group received a 1:1:1 ration of barley, oats and legume screenings with oat straw at the rate of 3 lb. per head per day. Water and minerals were the same as for the control group, but the vitamin A intake was doubled to allow 30,000 international units per animal per day.

Although the protein intake in the grain-straw ration was only about two-thirds of the amount recommended by the National Research Council for beef cattle, the animals didn't appear to suffer any ill effects as long as they received enough phosphorus and vitamin A. The only noticeable effect was that they took longer to lose their winter coats than the control group. This, the researchers claimed, was due to an inadequate protein intake.

Reddon reports that calf birthweights in early and late spring were all within the normal 65- to 70-lb. range. The calf crop was between 85 and 90 per cent in all the cattle regardless of the ration fed. The daily cost of the feed was estimated at

25 cents a head per day for the animals in the first group and 21 cents per head per day for those in the second group. ✓

Controlled Feed Paid Off

FEEDING trials conducted by Britain's Pig Industry Development Authority have revealed that pigs fed twice daily to appetite have better carcasses than their litter mates which have been fed ad lib. — they were longer, less deep and leaner.

The trial, designed to compare the two systems, involved 240 Large Whites, the progeny of 15 boars. Tests started when the average weight of the pigs was 50 lb. They were slaughtered at 200 lb. live weight.

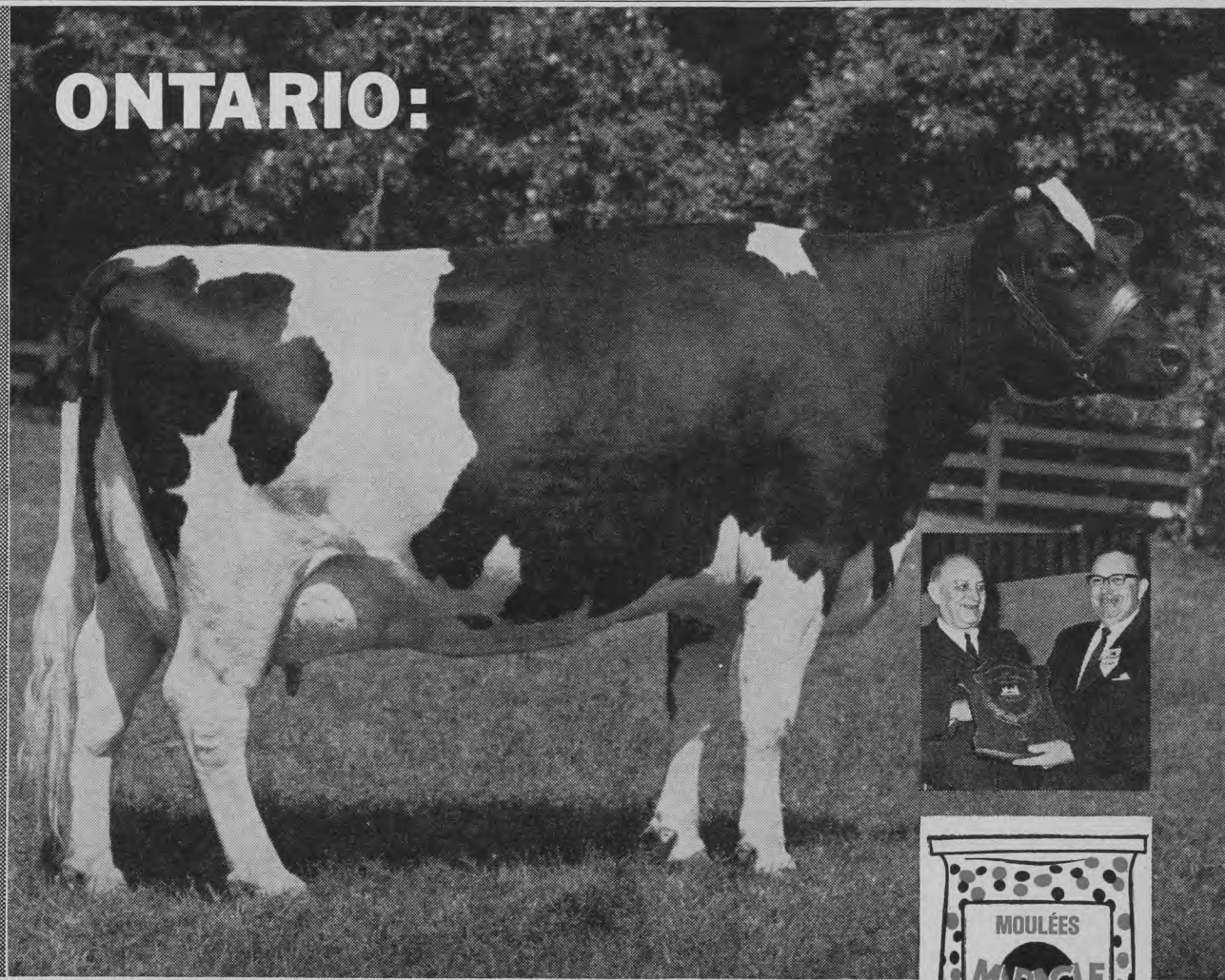
Sixty-two per cent of the pigs fed twice daily reached the top grade.

The report also reveals that although ad lib. fed pigs were 4 days quicker to slaughter, they required 104 lb. more feed each than those fed twice daily. While a great deal of wastage occurred on the ad lib. feeding system, the report says: "It is unlikely that this would account for more than half of the extra feed credited to the ad lib. fed pigs."

The cold carcass weight of the ad lib. feeders averaged 5 lb. heavier than those fed twice daily. This was reduced to 1½ lb. per side, contained in the back and streak, after head, feet, flare fat, kidneys and backbone were removed. ✓

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Strathburn Master Sunny produced 17,164 lbs. of milk, 647 lbs. of fat in 365 days as a 2-year-old. She is one of the reasons why James M. Brown, owner of Strathburn Farm and Dairy, is shown here, receiving the Holstein Master Breeder Award from Prof. G. E. Raithby of O.A.C.

Mr. James M. Brown, Almonte, Ont., milks approximately 50 top quality Holsteins, classified as follows: 3 Ex. 22 V.G. and 25 G.P. Consistently high production is most important at Strathburn Farm and Dairy to supply the 1700 quarts of milk required daily for delivery. "The cows like "Miracle" 16% Dairy Ration and milk well on it", says Mr. Brown.

Keds Retard Sheep Production

EXPERIMENTS just concluded at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., show that keds do reduce wool growth and weight gains, in sheep.

Two groups of ewe lambs were selected in the autumn of 1961. One group was infested with keds and the other was kept free of keds. Weight gains and wool growth were recorded at monthly intervals for each group for 2 years.

In 1962 the infested sheep produced significantly less wool during early spring than the ked-free sheep. Resistance to keds arises from constriction of skin arteries in response to continued biting by keds and the reduction in blood supply to the capillaries. Later, warm spring weather increases blood flow in the skin and so counteracts the effects of resistance. Ked infestations can reduce wool growth, researchers said.

During the first 4 months of the infestations, from November 1961 to March 1962 (the normal lamb feed period), no difference in weight gains was noted. By the end of May 1962, however, ewes in the ked-free group had gained 7 pounds more than those in the infested group and by May 1963, 16 pounds more. V

Mosquito Abatement Important

WESTERN equine encephalomyelitis, better known as horse sleeping sickness was reported or suspected among horses in a number of Saskatchewan and Alberta localities, earlier this year.

Dr. M. S. Acker, Saskatchewan regional health services director, said horses had been reported ill at Alameda, Arcola, Browning, Froud, Gray, Griffin, Moose Jaw, Nipawin, Fort Qu'Appelle, Milestone, Lampman and Radville. Regina laboratory checks confirmed the virus of

sleeping sickness as responsible in some of these centers.

Farmers with sick horses should try to reduce the mosquito population around their yards and buildings, Dr. Acker said. Infected mosquitoes must be in the area for horses to become infected. The mosquitoes tend to be found in large numbers in and around poultry houses, and this makes domestic poultry an important source of infection for man. The virus may be passed on to humans by mosquitoes which have fed on infected birds.

Dr. Acker said that the veterinary division of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has recommended malathion sprays or 4 per cent malathion dust in the manner recommended by the manufacturers of these products. They could be used on horses at the first sign of illness, on walls, floors and partitions of stables (avoiding feed and water), and in poultry houses on roosts, nests, and litter.

On the farm and around towns the mosquito population can be held down if breeding places are de-

stroyed or treated. Water in low places, troughs and barrels, should be drained away if possible or treated with a film of kerosene.

So far as humans are concerned, the western equine disease can cause disability and even death although the strain is not nearly as dangerous as the eastern type, Dr. Acker said.

There is an incubation period of from 5 to 10 days following infection. Patients suddenly develop a high fever, accompanied by severe headaches, neck stiffness, convulsions, stupor, coma, and nausea in most cases. Lethargy, vomiting, drowsiness, tremors, back stiffness and mental confusion occur less frequently. Most patients recover within 7 to 10 days.

Many other diseases such as mumps, influenza and diseases caused by enteroviruses can produce illness in humans with many of the same symptoms. Therefore, in any case of human illness involving symptoms such as described it is important to call a physician without delay, Dr. Acker cautioned. V

New Livestock Rations Coming

IT'S only a matter of time until we make some tremendous strides in improving livestock rations through the use of enzymes. That is the view of Dr. W. D. Morrison, Director of Nutrition for Master Feeds Ltd.

Another place to look for progress, says Dr. Morrison, is in feeding roughages. He says we will soon feed cattle on the basis of roughage quality. Roughages will be evaluated, and the remainder of the ration built around it. Progress in developing such a program will be slow. But researchers now have a good many of the answers required to build such a program. V

Safeguard Against Blackleg

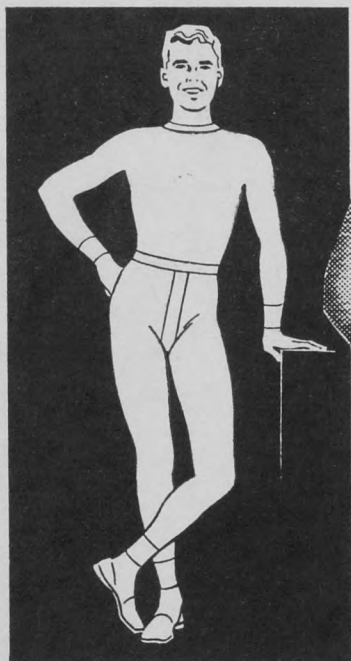
BEFORE going onto pasture, all young stock under 2 years of age should be immunized against blackleg, advises Dr. D. G. Dale, veterinarian at Macdonald College.

"Vaccination is an inexpensive precaution against this fatal disease, and the loss of one animal would more than pay for the vaccine used in a lifetime," he said.

Dr. Dale cautions that the organisms causing blackleg can persist for many years in the soil, and therefore all young stock in areas where the disease has occurred should be protected. V

Extra Fleece!

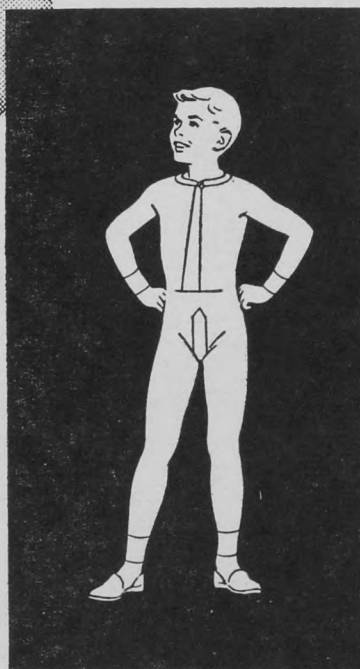
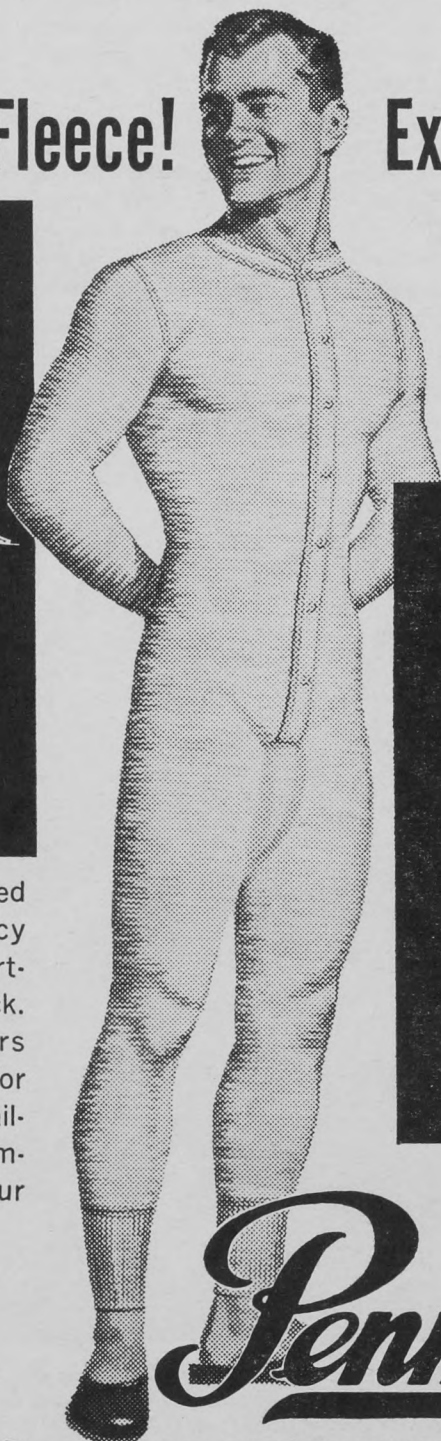
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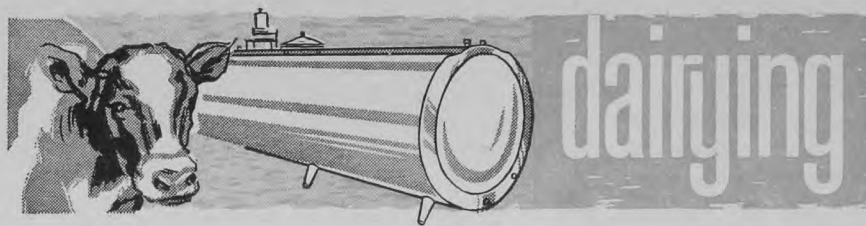
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"...but you'll HAVE to take it out! We haven't a box that big!"



The Harper herd grazes his outstanding pasture on the edge of Stouffville. [Guide photos]

Irrigation helped

Bruce Harper take off

\$400 worth of milk per acre from his pasture

(Just as we went to press with this issue, he was named Ontario's pasture champion. The Country Guide congratulates him!—Ed.)

35 Cows on 12 Pasture Acres!

TWELVE acres of irrigated pasture provide summer grazing for Bruce Harper's entire herd of 35 Holstein cows. It carries them for 15 weeks, from mid-May to September. At times, the cows are so full of grass they will hardly touch the oat chop he feeds. For a few weeks last summer he quit feeding grain altogether.

With the cows turning out over 12 cans of milk daily, Bruce figures he gets over \$400 worth of milk per acre off the pasture (valuing the milk at \$4 per cwt.). It indicates he is one dairyman who has gone just about all the way, in the trend toward intensive farming; toward making every acre produce to the limit.

Of course, Bruce Harper has no other choice. He has only 85 acres of land on his farm at Stouffville, Ont. He must make it produce enough feed for the 35-cow herd. He doesn't attempt to raise young stock though. Instead, he sells his calves, buys back heifers ready to freshen when required.

Last spring, Harper turned out his 35 cows to pasture on May 15. During the first 7 weeks, when pasture growth was rapid, the cows were moved back and forth between two of the 4-acre fields. At one stage, the grass grew so heavily that he strip grazed it to prevent tramping. He set up a cross fence, moving it back several times a day, to leave a fresh strip 3 or 4 feet wide. The cows lined up as if they were eating from a manger, and grazed it off without waste.

During this time, the third 4-acre field wasn't needed for pasture, so Bruce cut it for hay. He got 100 bales.

Results like this would make one think pasture was the key to easy success on the farm, but there is another side to the story. It's re-

flected in the planning and work that Bruce devotes to growing and managing pasture fields.

He doesn't believe in permanent pasture. Instead, he leaves the 4-acre sections down only 4 to 6 years, depending on their condition. Then, he manures and plows them in the fall. The next spring, he seeds them to a grass-legume pasture mixture, with a nurse crop of oats, while applying about 200 pounds of fertilizer according to soil test requirements.

Even after the pasture is established, Harper watches it carefully. He soil tests each field every fall. Last spring, he applied 200 pounds of 5-20-12 per acre in early spring and another 400 pounds in early July. He irrigates, to soak the fertilizer well into the ground.

When cows graze down one field, he moves them to the next; then he harrows the field they left, clips it if necessary, and irrigates heavily, until it is nearly in puddles. During dry

weather, he may irrigate every field every few days as well. His source of water is a reliable creek.

By early September, the second cut of hay (about 34 acres) will be off and the cows can go onto aftermath. At the same time, he begins to cut some corn, opening up ends and rows of the 7-acre corn field, to prepare for silo-filling later on. This fresh cut corn is fed to the cows. It permits Harper to rest his pasture all fall, so it will be ready to go again the following spring.

This adds up to a very intensive pasture program. But it doesn't say anything of the hours he spends, just walking through his pasture fields, pulling out weeds and deciding whether or not to irrigate.

But as Bruce figures it, "How can I put my time to better use? It's the best paying field on the farm."

No wonder he has been winning pasture competitions in his district for years.—D.R.B. v



Bruce Harper examining the sward. He fertilizes according to regular soil tests, and spends much time closely observing the pasture's development.

Globelite



car tips

Cold Weather & Fan Belts!

Like all things rubber fan belts tend to stiffen and crack at low temperatures. The trick is not to try to get through just one more season with the old frayed one. Also, make sure the belt is neither too slack nor too tight.

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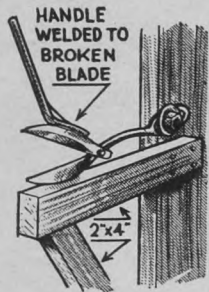
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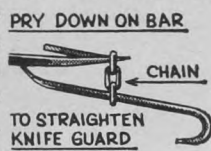
Old Snips Renewed

This idea has put an old pair of tin snips with a broken handle to good use. If one handle is broken off the snips, bolt the remaining handle at a convenient location on a wall, and brace the horizontal blade with a strut as illustrated. Weld a steel bar to the back of the top blade to act as a lever. Since there isn't too much strain on the old handle and the new handle is as long as you want the snips actually have more power than before and still leave one hand free to handle the metal.—A.W., Alta.



Straightens Knife Guards

A good way to straighten out the knife guards on swathers, combines and mowers is to take a small piece of chain to fit on the end of the knife-guard. A goose-neck or iron rod is slid through a chain link and set against the back of the knife guard. Pry down on the rod as illustrated in the sketch and the guard should come back into place. —A.P.W., Sask.

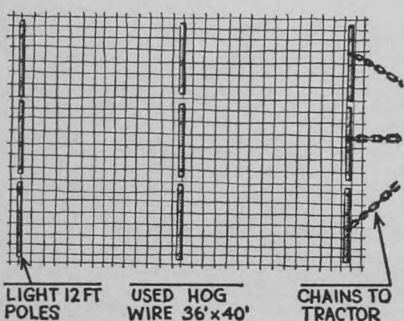


Fuel Line Insulator

Should the fuel line on your tractor or truck heater over heat cover the line with a few layers of kitchen aluminum foil which has high insulating qualities. It molds to any shape easily and will stay on without tying.—H.M., Pa.

Straw Spreader

We have used this inexpensive homemade straw spreader around our farm for the past 10 years. It cuts and spreads dry straw making it easier to work into the land by tilling. Straw should be dry and the tractor run at a high speed to obtain



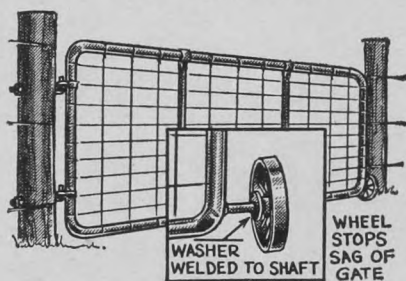
best results. The spreader is made from used hog wire spliced to measure 36 feet by 40 feet and nine 12-foot-long light poles. Lay the poles on top of the wire and fasten with

wire as shown in the sketch. The spreader will pass through a 12-foot gate if the two outside sections are folded in across the center section. —R.S., Alta.

Corn Spreader

When I want to use green corn to supplement my pasture I put it into my manure spreader and drive around the field. I find it spreads it evenly and the large stalks are broken up, leaving nothing wasted.—E.J.W., Ont.

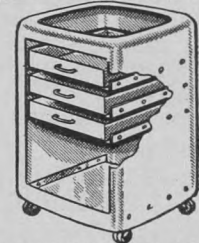
Gate Stabilizer



I used to have several gates on my farm that kept sagging at one end. That was until I fixed it by attaching a wheel to the outer end of the gate. Now the gates open smoothly as illustrated in the sketch. —J.H., Man.

Mobile Tool Carrier

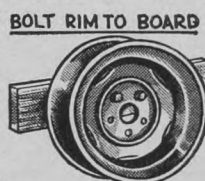
This tool carrier was made from an old square-washing machine. I removed the back plate and bolted cleats along the sides of the machine to make drawer runners. Make drawers to fit the cleats and leave the top open for larger, heavier tools. Two or 3 drawers can be put in depending on how deep you want to make them. —A.D., Sask.



BOLT ON RUNNERS FOR DRAWERS AND SHELF

Handy Hose Reel

Paint an old car hub and rim to match the paint on your house and fasten it to a piece of 4-inch board with two bolts. Nail the board to your house or garage and you have a handy place to coil your garden hose. If it is located near a tap you can fasten the end of the hose to it and leave it there.—H.E.S., B.C.



CAR RIM MAKES GOOD GARDEN HOSE HANGER

Frost-Free Windshield

Frost can be prevented from forming on the car windshield by placing

a piece of one of the new-type food wrapping materials over it at night. The wrap sticks tightly to the windshield and won't blow off. Next morning peel it off and the windshield is clear.—S.H., Man.

Spare Gas Funnel

Keeping an extra gallon of gasoline in the car trunk is handy in saving you a long walk when you forget to gas the car up. However, filling the car with one gallon can present its own hazards. For a handy filler, take a 1-foot section out of a discarded hula-hoop, or plastic tube and cement it to the neck of a plastic detergent bottle. Cut off the base of the bottle and you have a handy self-supporting funnel that will reach almost anywhere. It will also withstand knocks from rattling around in the trunk. A.W., Alta.



Sparrow Deterrent

Keep sparrows out of your workshop by filling a few thin cloth bags with moth balls or camphor and suspend the bags from the ceiling. The odor of the camphor deters the birds.—H.M., Pa.

Storing Paint

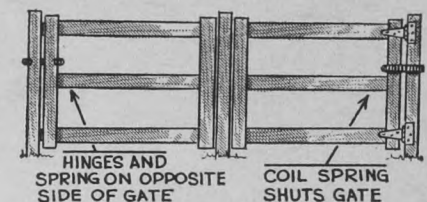
To prevent a skin from forming on paint left in a can replace the lid tightly then turn the can upside down and leave for an hour. When the paint is to be used again it won't have a skin on top but will have a layer of oil instead. This way it is easier mixed.—H.R.R., N.S.

Storing Putty

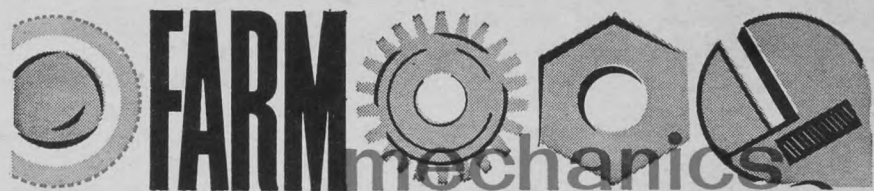
When storing leftover putty, roll it into a ball and place in a jar of water. When the putty is needed again it will still be soft and ready to use, instead of being dried and hard.—H.R.R., N.S.

Latchless Swing-Gate

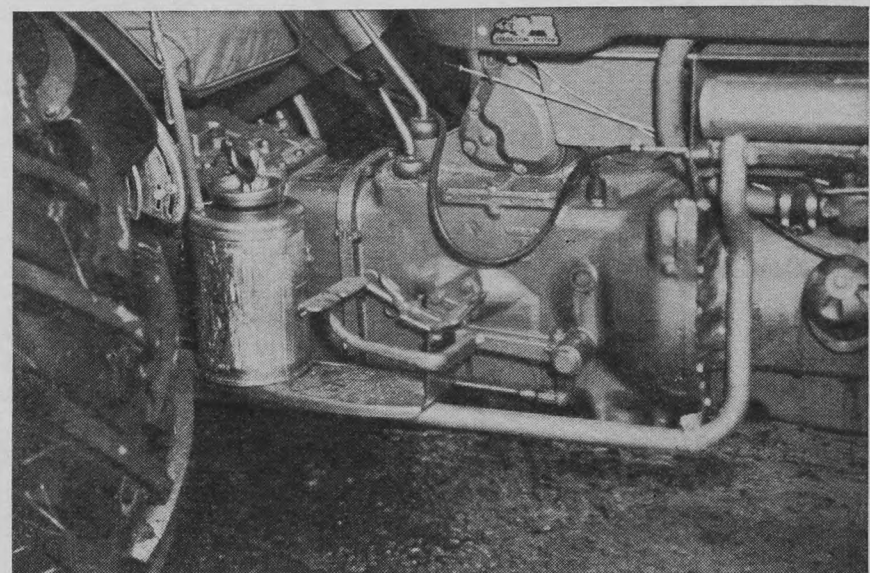
I have found this latchless gate handy when there is a picket fence around the house. A coil spring attached to the fence post around the upright on the gate forces the



gate back into position after being pushed open. A single gate can be used on a chicken or hog pen. Hog pen gate should have a safety latch fitted.—R.S., Alta.



Chemical Frost Shield



A two-gallon tank of smoke-making fluid is attached to the tractor step. It is then connected to exhaust manifold by rubber hose. Note hand pump on top.

HOME gardeners are familiar with the technique of covering plants at night to protect them from unseasonable frosts. A covered plant will survive six to seven degrees of frost unharmed. Strangely enough, if you placed a recording thermometer under the cover you'd find that during the night the temperature was about two degrees lower under the cover than above. The covered plant was frozen all right, but not damaged. But, if

you removed that cover at sunup so the plant was directly exposed to the sun's rays, then extensive damage would occur.

This is the essence of Lloyd McSorley's "frost barrier" process. Don't worry about the darkness hours. Apply protection just before sunup to keep out damaging ultraviolet and direct rays of the early morning sun.

Lloyd McSorley, who lives in Calgary, began testing his frost

protection process (The Country Guide, Sept. 1959) some years ago. According to his theory, when the sun's rays hit a plant they rupture the veins or cell structure because frozen moisture particles lodged in the veins cut off movement of plant nutrients generated by the rays. This can be prevented if the plant is shielded from the sun during those first two or three hours.

Crops such as cherry trees, pear trees and other tree fruits, where the pistil itself is damaged by frost, may also be protected by this chemical process. The ice particles in the plant or pistil must thaw out slowly over a period of several hours without the direct sun rays coming in contact with the plant, or the leaf is liable to "burn" or discolor.

Here is how the process works: An oil-based chemical spray is hand-pumped into your tractor's exhaust manifold to produce a heavy white smoke cloud. This artificial fog barrier of fine chemical particles is laid over your crop by driving the tractor down the rows. Application should begin a half hour before sunrise and continue for about two hours. Depending on wind conditions, the "fog" may hold in suspension for a long time after that. If wind velocity is over 2 miles per hour you should work upwind so as to keep a continuous cover over the crop.

For equipment, you will need a commercial pressure tank, two to five gallons in size. Fill the tank to the two-thirds mark and pump it up to 15 or 20 lb. pressure, much as you would a gasoline lamp. You operate by opening a valve which releases the fluid through a jet inserted at the hottest point of your tractor's exhaust manifold. This hand-operated valve and the size of the jet are the only control on the volume of fluid released. In general, a gallon of spray fluid will do about 20 acres of crop.



Lloyd McSorley has developed "fog" that provides a frost shield barrier.

In the United States, the Bessler Corporation produces a stationary smoke generator which will cover an area of about 50 acres. At the present time, they are making their "fog" with a mixture of four parts oil to one of water. The generators burn about 30 gal. of this mixture an hour at a cost of \$5 an acre. About 1,700 of them have been sold to the Brazilian Government for use in coffee plantations in that country. The Bessler people are very interested

in McSorley's formula because it doesn't cause the generators to carbon up like the oil-water mixture.

Lloyd's fog-producing chemical is being made under license by a U.S. firm, but he retains the rights for all of North America. Several American fruit-growing areas are interested in the process as a welcome alternative to smudge pots, which require so much time and labor. A Canadian industrialist has offered to buy a piece of his idea.

In September, Lloyd gave a 2-day demonstration of his field generator at the Waterdown, Ont., fair. Later, he gave 13 on-farm demonstrations in the Port Hope, Holland Marsh and Simcoe-Delhi areas.

After seeing the demonstration, six farmers in the Holland Marsh

area have had their tractors equipped with the tractor exhaust-type fogger. Lou Davis was one of the first to use this type of equipment. During a bad frost he protected his 35 acres of lettuce and celery with the chemical fog and was the only one in the area who suffered no damage. Some neighboring crops looked brown and "burnt" after the frost.

"Before this, many growers had a sort of 'kismet' approach to the frost problem," Lloyd McSorley said.

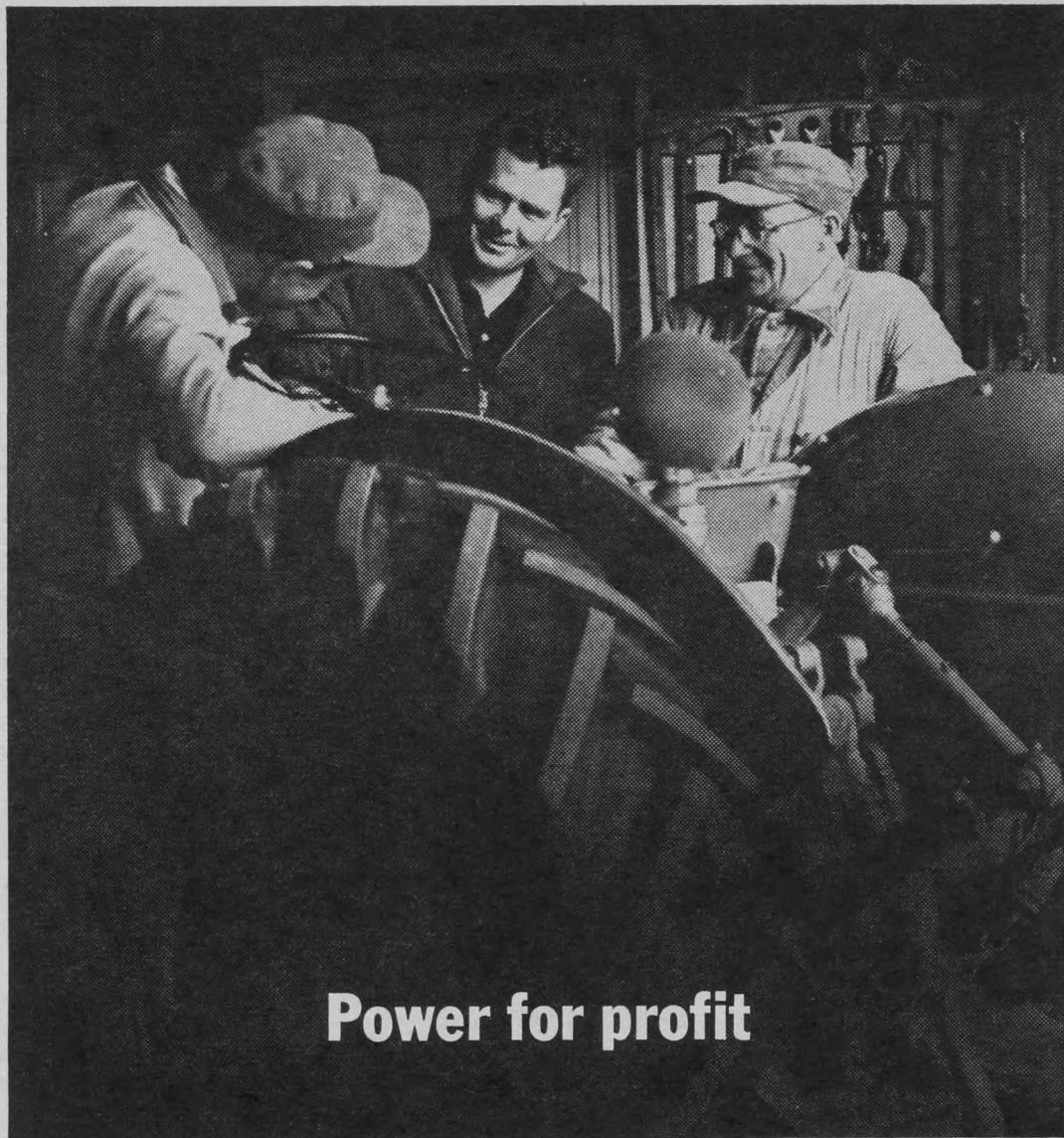
In other words, "I hope frost doesn't strike. But, if it does, I'll just re-finance and try again."

Diesel oil doesn't work too well in the fogging equipment, McSorley advises. The particles aren't right for it. He wouldn't advise using fish oil either because it's too smelly.

One point a lot of users don't seem to be clear on. You don't have to fog all night with this equipment, just before sunup. And *don't* stop at sunup, keep going as instructed. These early hours of sunlight are the most dangerous to your crop.

Anyone who doubts the value of spending money for frost protection has only to refer to a news item released in June:

"Crop losses of at least \$2.5 million were suffered by Ontario fruit and tobacco farmers because of severe morning frosts. On May 31, temperatures dropped to 22 degrees in the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt, and to 20 degrees in the Holland Marsh market garden region north of Toronto."—C.V.F. v



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Farm Safety

A SIGN for SAFETY

When mounted in place, this cheap distinctive sign positively identifies slow moving vehicles

by PETER LEWINGTON

THE problem of slow moving vehicles on the highways has become something of a nightmare. The loss of life, of property and of income, is high and likely to go higher still unless we soon have an adequate and universally accepted means of identifying the slow moving vehicle. Ken Harkness, a keen young agricultural engineer at Ohio State University, seems to have come up with the best solution to date.

I purchased the first sign and mounting bracket to come into Canada and have tried it on my own farm equipment. It is no alternative to common sense and does not supersede current safety regulations. What it does is positively identify the slow moving vehicle so that other highway traffic is immediately warned of the dangerous closing speed.

The metal sign is in the form of an equilateral triangle, installed with the point up. The dark red border is of reflecting material and is clearly visible at night. The center of the sign is for daytime use and orange colored fluorescent material is activated by the ultra-violet rays of the sun. The sign is adjustable for height and can be set in any desired position by merely tightening a set screw. The base of the mounting bracket is inserted in a clamp. I purchased two clamps. One will remain on the tractor, while the second clamp will be used on whatever piece of equipment is carried or towed on the highway.

The slow moving vehicle sign is cheap, effective and distinctive. The immediate reaction upon first seeing it is, "Now why didn't someone think of that years ago?"



[Guide photo] Guide Field Editor Peter Lewington has the first Slow Moving Vehicle sign in Canada in use on his farm. It can be easily transferred to other equipment.

The more obvious alternatives have grave disadvantages: a flag on a pole, while better than nothing, is not visible at a sufficient distance to give adequate warning; flashing electrical lights are already in use to mark various hazards and are, of course, heir to mechanical defects. A car traveling at 60 m.p.h. on a wet pavement requires a minimum recognition distance to the slow vehicle of 650 feet—each second's delay takes the motorist five car lengths closer to the hazard of the slow vehicle.

This Ohio sign looks promising by most criteria. It is effective by day or night; impossible to confuse with any other sign on the highway; portable to other machines; and it doesn't obstruct the view of the tractor driver.

The signs are available from the Ohio Farm and Home Safety Committee, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus 10, Ohio. Ken Harkness hopes that farm organizations and young farmer groups will promote its use. Prices quoted are in United States' dollars. The pre-assembled sign is \$2.50 for one, \$2.45 each for two or more, and only \$2.10 each when purchased in lots of from 50 to 100. The emblem kits are \$2.10 each, or \$1.70 each in the larger lots. Mounting brackets are \$1.50 each, or \$1.10 each for the larger lots.

No doubt some safety experts will quibble that one day a better safety sign will be developed. Having attended safety conferences I suggest that needless carnage will ensue unless some swift action is taken to agree upon an effective slow vehicle emblem. V

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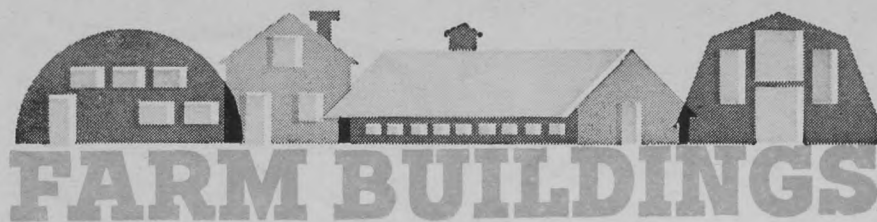


The Ontario Farm Machinery Investigation Committee, earlier this year, presented its report to the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. W. A. Stewart. While this was not the prime purpose of the committee, it did in fact become concerned with engineering for safety, and incorporated in its report these factors:

- In 1959-60 almost 20 per cent of tractor accidents and 38 per cent of tractor fatalities occurred in highway accidents, indicating that highway travel with farm equipment is a serious problem.
- In 1962 there were 178 reportable tractor-car accidents resulting in 11 deaths and a property loss of over \$180,000. This property damage of over \$1,000 per accident is much higher than the average for motor vehicle accidents.
- Forty-nine tractor operators were charged under the Highway Traffic Act and the Criminal Code of Canada.
- It is apparent that a large majority of accidents were caused by faulty or careless operation.
- The committee recommended that legislation under the Highway Traffic Act be enacted to enforce the clear identification of slow moving farm equipment for both day and night travel on the highways and that such identification be publicized to both rural and urban drivers.

Across Lake Erie in the State of Ohio similar evidence of the carnage involving farm equipment has come to light:

- If farmers are assumed to farm for a period of 40 years, then at least one of every 100 Ohio farmers will experience a tractor fatality. Forty of every 100 will experience a non-fatal accident.
- Three out of every four slow moving vehicle accidents involved farm tractors.
- Nine out of every 10 accidents occurred during daylight.
- Two out of every three accidents were rear end collisions.
- A farmer is five times safer in an industrial plant than on the farm. V



Frozen Gutters—A Clue to High Costs?

by A. WEBER

AMONG the many things the weather is blamed for, there is one to which it can plead "Not Guilty" and that is, frozen gutters.

If you look around in Nature, you won't see water pouring out of the bottom of a snow-covered hill in mid-winter and turning to ice as soon as it appears. Yet a snow-covered hill is much the same as a snow-covered roof except for the fact that the hill does not have a furnace inside to melt the snow from below, as happens in the case of many houses.

If enough heat is escaping through the roof it will melt the bottom layer

is aggravated each succeeding season.

Repeated wetting and drying of the interior plaster will also soon

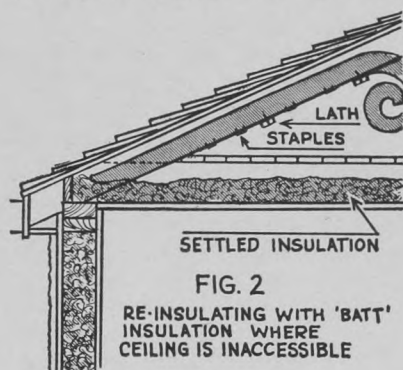


FIG. 2

RE-INSULATING WITH 'BATT' INSULATION WHERE CEILING IS INACCESSIBLE

result in blistered paint and, possibly, falling ceilings.

The indications of trouble ahead can usually be detected before the trouble arises.

First, step outside and have a look at your roof some morning after a light snowfall or a heavy frost. If the snow is melting from certain areas of the roof and not from others

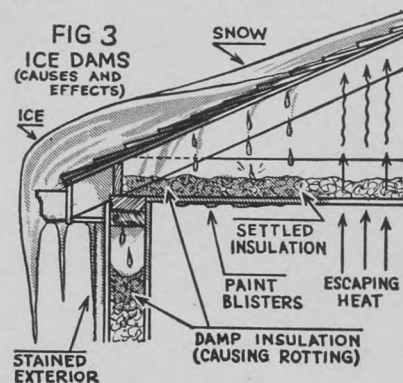


FIG. 3
ICE DAMS
(CAUSES AND EFFECTS)

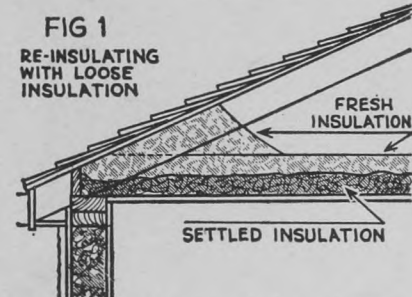


FIG. 1

RE-INSULATING WITH LOOSE INSULATION

of snow, despite below-freezing weather outside. This water then runs down to the unheated gutter where it freezes promptly. So now your household heat has melted the snow and it's backing up, under your shingles and down your walls.

This is the main cause for concern in regard to ice dams. The repeated cycles of wetting and drying provide ideal conditions for rot to set in on your wall plates and roof sheathing. Furthermore, water dripping on the existing insulation ruins its insulating value still further and the problem

you are quite likely helping it along with heat supplied from inside your house escaping through the roof.

The next step is to investigate the insulation under these areas. Quite likely, if they are shavings, they can be fluffed up to restore their insulating value. A layer of fresh insulation poured over them will be added insurance.

If you have "batt" type insulation in your ceilings, a couple of inches of loose material poured over them is probably the best solution.

If you find, on investigation, that the attic floor is sheathed over and you can not add to the existing insulation, you can probably solve your

heat loss problem by applying "batt" type insulation to between the roof rafters. (Fig. 2).

The area where the rafters connect to the wall plate is particularly susceptible to heat loss because of the short distance that the heat has to travel to the roofing, after it has escaped through the ceiling.

In Fig. 1 the recommended method of treatment is shown.

If the foregoing suggestions are followed, the extra insulation should soon be paid for in reduced fuel bills, longer house life and lower maintenance costs.

Figure 3 shows the causes and effects of "Ice Dams."

Yes...MIRACLES Happened at Fatima!

You may not agree with the Catholic belief in miracles.

Perhaps you don't believe in miracles at all...and especially not in miracles attributed to the prayer of the Blessed Virgin.

But if God does look with special favor upon Mary...and does wondrous things at her request...is it not of vast importance to you to find out? Is it not worth the few minutes required to examine the evidence?

What, for example, did God's angel mean when he said:

"Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women..."

Was she to be "full of grace" only temporarily—and "blessed amongst women" only during her life on earth?

This is not reasonable in view of Mary's unique role as the earthly mother of the Son of God. Nor can we discard and forget Mary if we believe Holy Scripture, for there we find Mary's words (Luke 1:48): "...henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." Where, excepting among Catholics, does anyone honor Mary as did God Himself?

"But," you may insist, "show me a miracle! And prove that the Blessed Virgin had anything to do with it."

We might, of course, recall that Christ's mother appeared to Bernadette at Lourdes in France, and that scientifically-authenticated cures have been occurring there ever since. Or we might cite similar apparitions to the three children at Fatima, Portugal, and the subsequent awesome spectacle of the sun spinning and dancing on its axis and then seeming to plunge toward the earth...a spectacle witnessed by 70,000 persons. And we could mention Mary's prophecies concerning the conditions under which Russia would be converted.

But Catholics don't require earth-



shaking supernatural demonstrations to attest Mary's love, nor to prove her influence at the throne of God. It's the little "miracles" that take place in their daily lives when...in faith and trust...they pray: "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee..."

Catholics pray for one another. They also ask the saints in Heaven to join them in prayer. "I believe," says the Apostles' Creed, "in the communion of saints." And Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is in Catholic hearts the greatest of the saints. So we ask her to intercede for us with God...and God has often performed miracles in answer to her prayer.

An exciting pamphlet on Fatima, containing prophecies by the Blessed Mother concerning the conversion of Russia and a peace plan from Heaven, will be sent immediately at your request. And nobody will call on you. Write today for Pamphlet No. CY-41.

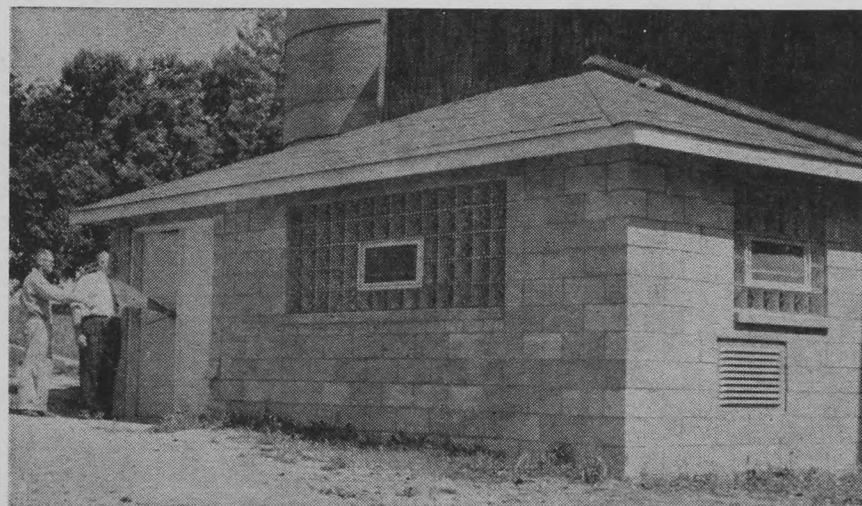
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Glass blocks, often used for eye-catching commercial and industrial construction, have been put to work on the farm of Tom Hughes at Ilderton, Ont. He has incorporated them in the rugged concrete block walls of his milk room, and says that the glass blocks are draft-free and provide plenty of light. In his milk house, mechanical ventilation provides a more efficient substitute for open windows.

This ingenious farmer has also installed glass-block windows along the north wall of his hog barn.—Arthur S. Goodwin.

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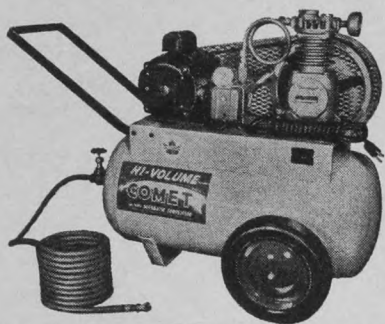
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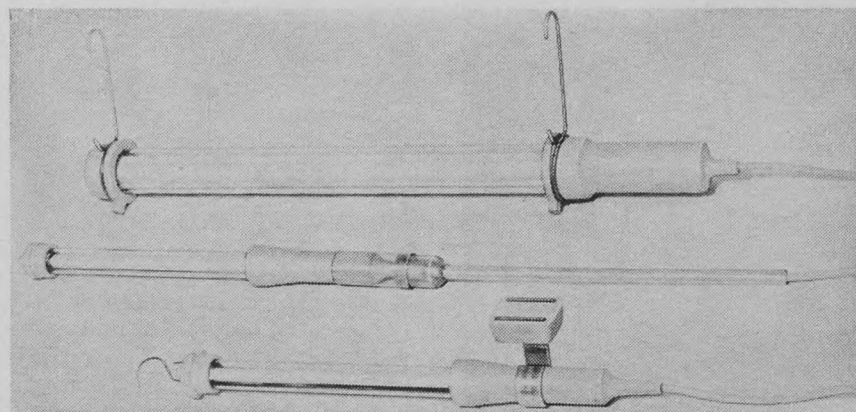
Unveiled at the World Plowing Match, held recently at Caledon, Ont., this hydrostatic transmission converts a 2-wheel drive tractor to a 4-wheel drive. The conversion kit consists of two front wheels and tires with a fixed displacement motor mounted in the inside of each wheel. It also includes a variable displacement type pump, oil reservoir, filter and controls. Conversion includes replacing the two front wheels, and bolting the unit into position. (Levy Industries Ltd.) (441) v

High-Rate Charger

Unlike battery chargers which shut themselves off when connected across a starter this new 10 amp. model puts out several times its rated current for a minute or longer when starting in cold weather. The extra power boost, 50 amps. at 6 volts and 25 amps. at 12 volts, sufficiently supplements a weak battery to start an engine in cold weather, the manufacturers claim. The charger's power boost is attributed to the use of a thermal switch. (Electric Service Systems) (442) v



Fluorescent Inspection Lamp



The KH Safety Lamp is a shielded fluorescent, portable extension work-light designed for use in heavy duty and hazardous conditions. Available in five different watt models the lamps come equipped with shock absorbers, cap handle and cord. (K and H Sales Division) (443) v

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

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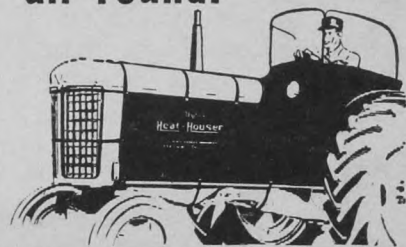
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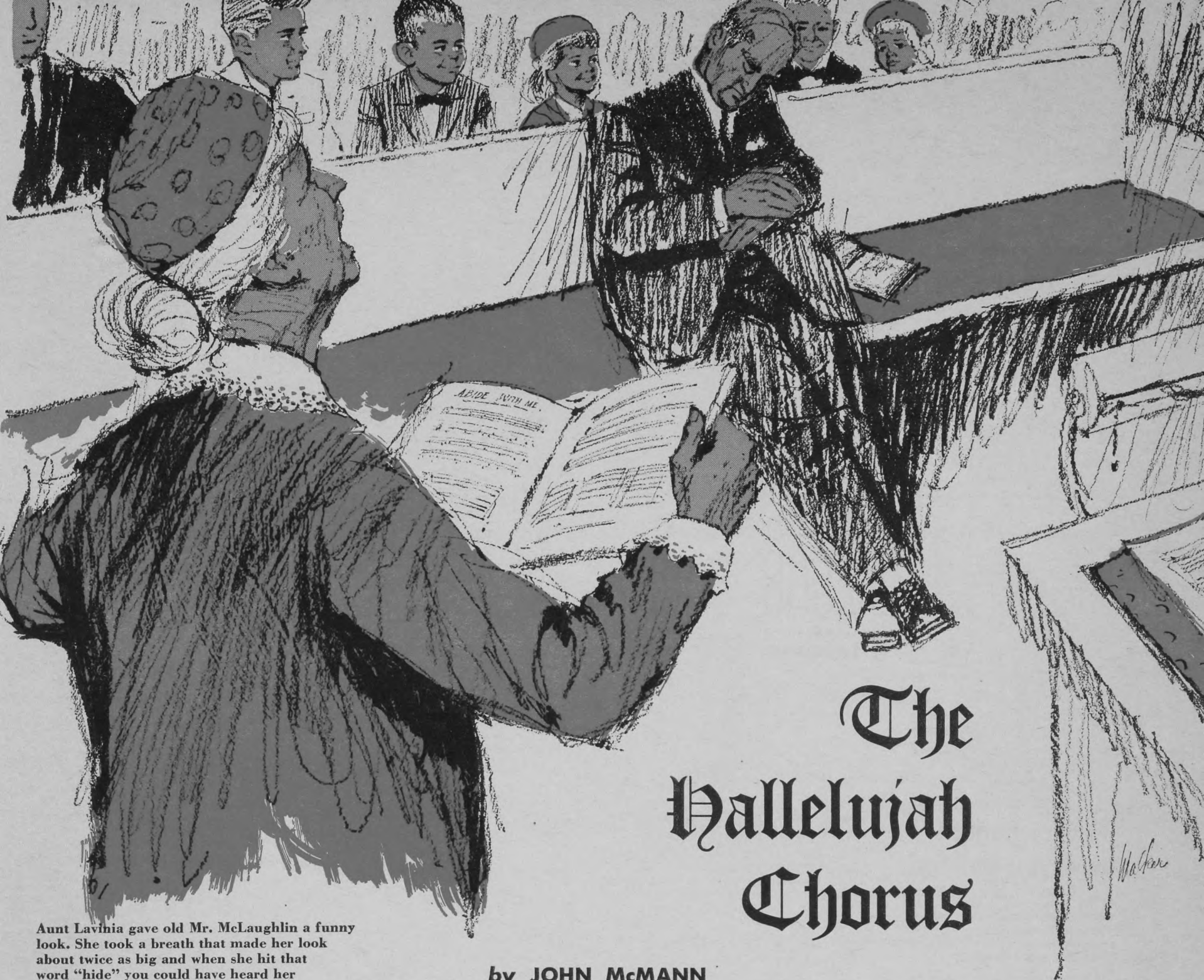
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The Hallelujah Chorus

by JOHN McMANN

Aunt Lavinia gave old Mr. McLaughlin a funny look. She took a breath that made her look about twice as big and when she hit that word "hide" you could have heard her clear down to the Post Office.

GR^{EAT} Aunt Lavinia comes to our place every year just about the middle of June to comfort Grandpa in his great loss. The way Mom explains it to me, Grandmother died in June many years ago, and Grandpa and Aunt Lavinia felt very bad about it. So she comes every year to fill the emptiness. Grandpa once said to me that he didn't need comforting from June fifteenth clear through to Christmas, and that any emptiness Aunt Lavinia filled could be equally well filled by a pipeful of good smoking tobacco. He didn't mean it, though. It was just something he said one time when Aunt Lavinia made him shave before we went to town. She said he looked like a dandelion gone to seed.

Dad says I can say "goll-darn" if there's something that really needs it and as long as I don't say it too often. Great Aunt Lavinia makes the best goll-darn pancakes you ever ate. You should be in our kitchen Sunday morning with Grandpa and Dad and me and Jimmy and my sister Mary, and the kitchen full of pancake smoke and Aunt Lavinia singing hymns at the top of her voice. Mom always goes upstairs — to get ready for church, I guess — and Mary whips egg whites and Dad gets the buttermilk and I bring in the gallon of maple syrup that Aunt Lavinia always brings from Ontario with her. There's a real feed for you! Great big fluffy brown pancakes about

the size of your head and lots of butter and maple syrup. Grandpa claims he can eat them without his teeth, and he does until Aunt Lavinia stops him.

Aunt Lavinia sings real loud, especially on Sundays. The first thing you hear Sunday morning is the roosters and then the geese and then Aunt Lavinia. Her favorite hymn is "Rock of Ages" — just the first verse — and she sings it over and over again, starting a little higher each time. You know how it goes: "Rock of Ages, cleft for me, let me *hide* myself in Thee"? Well, when she hits that word "hide" about the third time round, boy! it's a dandy. I remember Grandpa was coming in the door one morning from milking just as Aunt Lavinia hit that note. He stopped cold in his tracks, put both pails down and said to me:

"Georgie, you better go get a cup and taste this milk. Sure as anything she soured it that time."

Of course, this was just one of Grandpa's jokes, but I was afraid some day he would hurt Aunt Lavinia's feelings.

My Dad plays the organ at church and he runs the choir, too. Mom sings in the choir and so does my Uncle Jim and my cousins and my Aunt Betty from across the river — come to think of it, the choir is mostly all family. Dad has a hard time getting folks to come and sing in the choir, mostly because it isn't always easy for them to get into town Thursday nights for choir practice; so when Great Aunt Lavinia comes to visit us

Dad always coaxes her to come and help out in the choir.

"Oh, I couldn't, Matt," she always says. "I just couldn't get up there and sing in front of all those people. I'd be so nervous it would spoil the whole service for me."

Grandpa often mutters something right here but it's hard to catch it.

Then my Dad says: "Well, it's a great pity, Aunt Viney. We could sure use a good strong soprano."

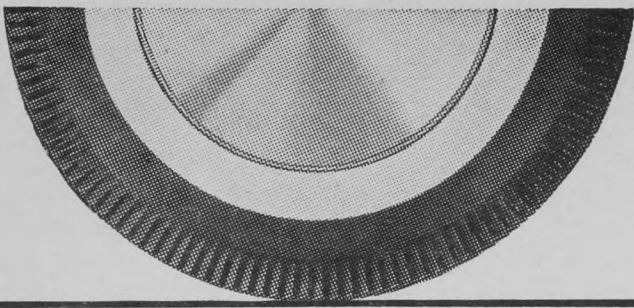
Then Grandpa mutters something else and Aunt Lavinia glares at him.

But the thing that bothers Dad and the Minister most is the old organ in the church. It's the kind you have to pump with your feet and Dad says some of the notes won't play at all any more. Grandpa says it's real old, and he once told me it was Louis Riel's but I don't suppose that's right — at least I never heard anything about Louis Riel ever going to our church.

ONE Sunday morning the Reverend Sturgess phoned Dad just as we were finishing breakfast. He sounded real excited when he asked for Dad, and pretty soon Dad sounded just the same. Aunt Lavinia stopped singing and Grandpa stopped talking and we all listened.

"Well, it's a wonderful opportunity, I know, Reverend, but we can't sing the Hallelujah Chorus with only seven voices. We need at least thirty . . . But, Reverend, it's only a couple of hours

Illustrated by JIM WALKER



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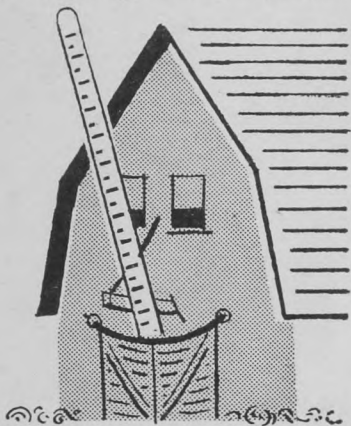
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till service . . . I see . . . I see . . . Well, I'll try but it's a pretty tall order. All right. Good-by."

Mom called from the top of the stairs.

"What in the world was all that about?"

"You better come down and I'll tell you," Dad said, sounding pretty upset. He turned to Grandpa.

"You remember when we were out on sector last fall, and we called on old Tom McLaughlin?"

"Sure I remember," Grandpa said. "He told us he wouldn't give anything and he wouldn't attend services. What's so exciting about that? He's been saying the same thing for years."

"Oh, I know, but another thing he told us was that one of these days he's going to donate a new organ to the church, in memory of Mrs. McLaughlin."

Mom and Grandpa both kind of snorted at the same time.

"Why, old Mrs. McLaughlin has been dead this past 10 years. He isn't likely to do anything like that now," Mom said.

"That's just it. Now he's going to," Dad said. "He did pretty well at the Shorthorn Sale this spring so now he's finally going to buy the organ."

"Oh, isn't that wonderful!" Mom said, her eyes shining and with that funny smile she puts on when she might start crying instead.

"But there's a catch to it," Dad said.

"Oh, there's bound to be," Grandpa said. "What's the catch?"

"Well, it seems when Mrs. McLaughlin was alive she used to tell him that the church over at Gilford needed a new organ, too; so now he wants to see which church can make the best use of one. He says he went over to Gilford last Sunday to see what they could do, and he's coming to hear us today—he just phoned the Reverend—and that's the way he's going to decide which one gets the new organ, whichever service he thinks is the best."

Mom didn't look happy any more.

"Well, he's a mean, nasty, old man."

"Putting one church against another," Aunt Lavinia said. "Nobody would dream of doing such a thing back in Ontario."

"But that's not all," Dad went on. Reverend Sturgess wants us to do the Hallelujah Chorus this morning. He thinks maybe that will impress old Tom McLaughlin enough so that he'll give the organ to us."

Grandpa said: "Old Tom McLaughlin wouldn't know the Hallelujah Chorus from Auld Lang Syne."

Aunt Lavinia said: "Why would Reverend Sturgess think you could sing a difficult thing like that?"

Dad explained it to her.

"Last spring for the town's Golden Jubilee all the different churches got together. We had one big choir and we sang the Hallelujah Chorus. Everybody said it was very good and that's what the Reverend has in mind."

"Then why don't you get on that phone, Matt, and see if you can't round them up?"

"That's what I'll have to do, Aunt Viney, but it's awful short notice." He went on, "When I think how good that choir over at Gilford is . . ."

"Good-by organ," Mom said.

Dad got up and went to the phone. By the time we were ready to leave for church he had made all the calls he could, but the news wasn't very good.

"The Anglicans have a special service today and can't spare anyone," he told Mom. "Four Square Mission is having their service out of town somewhere; I can't get through to St. John's at all, and the Christian Temple has a rash of sore throats."

"So I guess that finishes it, does it, Matt?" Mom asked.

"I guess so," Dad said.

We all piled into the car and nobody said a word all the way to town, except some place around the correction line Mary started singing to herself "Hallelujah, hallelujah" and Mom told her she'd better sing something else.

THERE sure was a lot of people at church that Sunday. I guess word must have got around about old Mr. McLaughlin and the organ, and different folks were talking as we went in, wondering what the choir was going to sing that would be special enough. Dad stopped at the door and told Mr. Sturgess that there wouldn't be any Hallelujah Chorus. You could see he was disappointed but he put his hand on Dad's shoulder and said:

"Never mind, Matt; I know you did the best you could. Besides, it wouldn't have been right to bring in other people anyway. Now, don't worry. I'm sure Providence will find a way."

Mr. McLaughlin was sitting alone, spang in the middle of the very front pew. I wondered if Mom and the rest would be nervous sitting in the choir there right in front of him.

Anyway, Aunt Lavinia and Grandpa and me and Mary went up and sat in our usual place, and pretty soon everybody else was in too, and the service started.

Well, I guess everybody was pretty anxious. It seemed to me there was a lot more coughing and throat clearing than usual. Reverend Sturgess dropped one of his books and then he had quite a time finding his place again. The choir sang the first hymn not too bad, but you could tell old Mrs. Beattie was on the wrong page or something. Then a couple of little kids at the back of the church started crying. So far it wasn't very good.

When everybody got up to sing, Mr. McLaughlin sat right where he was, rubbing his face and his head and the back of his neck with his handkerchief. The church was hot with all those people in it, and I guess fat people feel the heat a lot more, too.

Then kind of a funny thing happened. Mr. Sturgess started the prayer and Mr. McLaughlin put his chin down on his chest like everybody else, but when the prayer was over Mr. McLaughlin's chin still stayed down. He was asleep!

And that's the way he stayed, right through two more hymns, the offering, the announcements and the
(Please turn to page 39)

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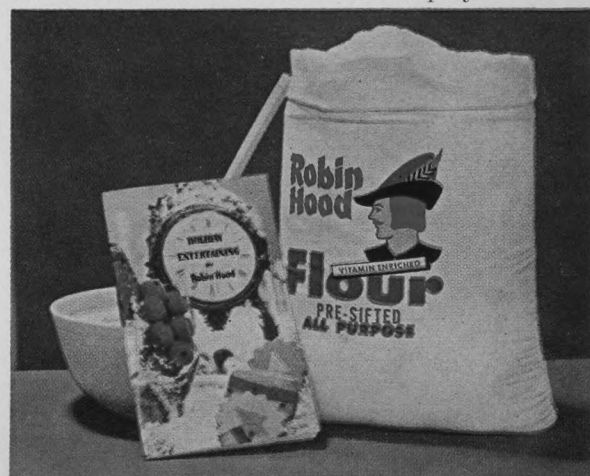
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whole of the sermon. Mr. Sturgess talked real loud during his sermon, Dad played the old organ as loud as he could and the choir sang right along, but there was no rousing Mr. McLaughlin. When Mr. Shewchuk came by taking up the offering, he even nudged him with the basket, but it didn't do any good. I got a real little fright there once when I thought maybe he had died, but then I knew right away he couldn't be dead and still be puffing like that.

I looked around. Everybody was watching Mr. McLaughlin sleeping. Some of the kids were giggling but of course they didn't know how serious this was. How could we ever show Mr. McLaughlin what a fine service we had if he slept all through it? Something just had to be done.

Then I noticed Grandpa and Aunt Lavinia were whispering, like they were having an argument about something, and Grandpa started making kind of funny signs to Dad sitting over there at the organ, and pointing at Aunt Lavinia. Then Dad seemed to be looking back at Aunt Lavinia with his eyebrows away up, and I wondered if Aunt Lavinia had been taken sick or something, she looked so pale.

Mr. McLaughlin was still sound asleep.

Aunt Lavinia slowly got up on her feet. She's a big woman and everybody was watching her, wondering what was coming next. Well, I could hardly believe my ears. Dad started playing the first notes of "Rock of Ages." Poor Aunt Lavinia was shaking like a leaf, but she started in to sing, in front of all those people.

At first it was a little wobbly, but Dad kept smiling at her and leading her on with the organ music. When Aunt Lavinia hit that word "hide" the first time around, it was a pretty good one but not up to her usual. Just the same, it put more sound into that church than anybody had put into it for a long time, and old Mr. McLaughlin shifted a bit in his sleep. For a minute there I thought he was going to wake up, but he settled back again and so did everybody else. When she got to the end of the verse and was about to start over again, Dad shifted keys and started off a little higher, just the way Aunt Lavinia likes to sing it.

This time she stepped right into that hymn and I kind of braced myself because I knew what was coming. She gave a sort of funny look at old Mr. McLaughlin sitting there asleep, took a real deep breath that made her look about twice as big, and when she hit that word "hide" I'll bet you could have heard her clear down to the Post Office.

Old Mr. McLaughlin sat up with a jerk, blinked and looked around. Then when he saw all those people staring at him I guess he was a little embarrassed and he reached into his pocket and pulled out his pipe and put it in his mouth. Then when he realized where he was he snatched it back out again and put it away. Aunt Lavinia went right on singing.

I thought maybe Mr. McLaughlin might have got mad or something, but instead a great big grin came over his face and he looked at Aunt Lavinia like he was real fond of her.

And so did everybody else. We had got through to Mr. McLaughlin.

When Aunt Lavinia finished, the Minister got up and said, "Thank you, Mrs. Mitchell, for your inspiration in song," and then he wound things up pretty quickly—like Grandpa said—as though he wanted to quit while he was ahead. Mr. McLaughlin just kept on grinning.

AFTERWARDS, out in front of the church there was lots of laughing and talking and praise for Aunt Lavinia. Mr. McLaughlin had the Minister by the arm and was shouting at him.

"That was wonderful, Reverend! That was the hymn my old mother used to sing when I was a boy—only not as good as that, Reverend! Not near as good as that! Why, I've never heard anything like that. By jingo, this is the church that gets that new organ, I can tell you!"

He stopped and pulled himself a little closer to Reverend Sturgess.

"Do you know what they tried to sing for me over at Gilford last Sunday? Some fancy thing called the Hallelujah Chorus — lot of people singing on top of each other. Can you imagine that?"

Dad looked at the Reverend and the Reverend looked at Dad. Then they both started laughing; and so did Mr. McLaughlin, although of course he didn't really know why.

There was something wrong, though. Aunt Lavinia was nowhere to be seen. We looked all over and we finally found her, of all places, sitting in the back of the car dabbing her eyes with her hanky.

"Whatever is the matter, Auntie?" I asked her.

"It's not very nice being used as a fire alarm, Georgie, that's all."

This was terrible.

Dad said: "But Aunt Lavinia, if it hadn't been for you, we wouldn't have got the organ."

"Please, Matt, I don't care to discuss it. I did what you wanted me to. I made quite a spectacle of myself. Now let's hear no more about it."

Mom said, "But, Aunt Viney, we all like your singing, you know that."

But Aunt Lavinia wouldn't listen. She wouldn't even speak to Grandpa. After all, it had been his idea.

So it was a very quiet trip home, until some place around the correction line Mary started singing to herself "Rock of Ages, Rock of Ages," and Mom told her she'd better sing something else.



When we got home everybody seemed to go to a different part of the house and nobody said much of anything. Worst of all, Aunt Lavinia was up in the spare room packing!

I was in the front room trying to play with my cars when I heard our ring on the phone. I answered it and a man asked for Aunt Lavinia. I thought I recognized the voice. I thought it was Mr. McLaughlin.

Aunt Lavinia came downstairs and picked up the receiver.

"Lavinia Mitchell speaking. Oh. How nice of you to call. I see. Well, that's kind of you. Well, at least it woke you up anyway, ha-ha-ha. Oh, you weren't? Oh, is that so? Well, that's very nice of you to say that. Yes, back home I have been told that I have rather a pleasing voice. Ontario, Kent County. . . ."

She went on talking like this for quite a while and even laughing a bit; and I noticed Dad come into the room looking for the paper, and he stayed. And Mom came in looking for her glasses, and she stayed. And Grandpa came looking for his tobacco, and he stayed.

When Aunt Lavinia finally hung up she turned around and said, "That was Mr. McLaughlin."

"Oh, that's nice," Mom said.

"He says he liked my singing very much."

"What did I tell you?" Dad said.

"He's coming over for tea this afternoon—if that's all right with you, Ellen," she said to Mom.

"For tea. Imagine that," Grandpa said.

Aunt Lavinia turned to Grandpa.

"And for your information you should know," she said to him, "that Mr. McLaughlin didn't need waking up at service at all. He was just sitting there with his eyes closed so he could give all his attention to the music. He says he always does that."

"Imagine that," said Grandpa.

Then Aunt Lavinia said a thing that made me tingle all over.

"Well, I'd better get upstairs and unpack. If that man's coming to tea there'll be a lot to do around here. Now, Ellen, don't you do a thing till I come down."

WELL, we sure were all glad the way it was turning out. Mom said she'd make some cinnamon buns with some dough she had rising; Dad said he'd bring up that bottle of wine he'd got for last Christmas; Grandpa said he'd get some of his cigars. I told Mom I'd help her clean up, and Mary brought in the broom and dustpan and left them in the middle of the kitchen floor.

Just then we heard Aunt Lavinia up in her room.

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me. . . ."

There was a long pause, and we all stopped whatever we were doing. I thought for a minute that was the end and she would never sing the rest of it again; but I guess she was just getting set or maybe thinking it over or something.

"Let me hide myself in Thee."

Everybody grinned at everybody and Mary laughed out loud. Aunt Lavinia was herself again. You could have heard that "hide" clear down to the bull pasture.

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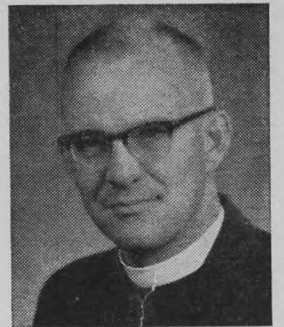
And so to bed



THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED, TROIS RIVIÈRES, QUEBEC

Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Not Without Hope

Of the Canadian poetry which was written at the time of the first world war, perhaps the best known poem is that by Col. John McCrae—the familiar “In Flanders Fields.”

It may be that the poem “High Flight” will become just as familiar. It was written by Pilot Officer John Gillespie Magee Jr. (RCAF) during the second world war. John Magee’s poem begins, “Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth and danced the skies on laughter silvered wings . . .” and ends, “I’ve . . . put out my hand and touched the face of God.” Every Canadian should be familiar with these lines.

Some time after writing their verses, both John McCrae and John Magee gave their lives. Each seems to have had some premonition of death. But with this premonition, they also displayed a sense of destiny, of joy and faith. In this they represent thousands of others who were not able to express themselves so well, but who felt these things just the same. As we remember all of them, we are not to be sorry “as men without hope,” for these were men who had great hope.

Surely it is infinitely better to die with a sense of destiny than to live without it. The dead have spoken eloquently and still speak, rebuking us for aimless and haphazard living.

Suggested Reading: The Wisdom of Solomon (Apocrypha) III: 1-9. Revelation VI: 1-11.

*See also “In Flanders Fields”—The Ryerson Press.
“High Flight”—New York Herald Tribune.*

Consequences

In October I attended a meeting in Banff. (If you have to attend a meeting, this is a grand place to do it!) As we drove through the mountains we wondered why we didn’t see more animals along the way. We had heard so much about the bears and the elk to be seen by the roadside. Later on, one of the local people explained that there is now a definite program to keep the animals away from the roads, for their own protection (and because they represent a traffic hazard). One of the means used is a shotgun loaded with wheat kernels. Thus the wild creatures are taught to stay in the woods.

This reminded me of something we were told in psychology concerning punishment. In the training of children, punishment should be immediate, relevant, and inevitable! The child learns for his own good. All just punishment has to do with the protection of the one punished, as well as the protection of others.

So it is with God’s law. It is not the result of His whim, as if He had said arbitrarily: “This shall be right and this shall be wrong.” Not at all. His law is based on the way He has built His world. Sometimes in the Bible we are given a picture of the “wrath of God.” We must be careful about our understanding of this term. The Bible also tells us that “God is love.” It does not contradict itself. God’s punishment or wrath comes from God’s love. When you touch the hot stove you get your fingers burned *every time* not just *perhaps*. When we try to live and work outside God’s law, we have placed ourselves in great danger. All His “punishments” are designed for our own good—to warn us and bring us back. In fact, His punishments are not applied by separate judgments. Rather they are the inevitable, built-in consequences of human willfulness.

Suggested Scripture: Exodus XX: 1-20 and I John V: 1-12.

To Feel No Pain

Not long ago someone told me of a child who is the victim of a strange disease. He feels no pain. He can be cut or burnt and he will feel nothing.

We can easily see how dangerous a condition this is, and how carefully such a child would have to be guarded. At first thought the idea of a painless life may seem attractive. Considering this rare condition, we begin to see how important pain is.

There is another kind of pain—moral pain. We call it remorse. It too has a tremendous importance, though we often feel that we could very well do without it. “I wish I didn’t have such a tender conscience.” Don’t wish that. Be glad of your conscience! Thank God that you are troubled when you do wrong. Just as physical pain is the warning of something much more serious than the pain itself, so remorse is the warning of deep things going wrong in the mind and soul—the warning of damage and danger there.

Suggested Scripture: Hebrews XII: 5-13.

Home and Family

by GWEN LESLIE



[Guide photos] Muriel Macartney's club girls prefer loose sheets, secured by 3 rings and covered by colored file-index sheets in plastic envelopes, to the bulky, hard-cover project books used before.

A Home to 4-H

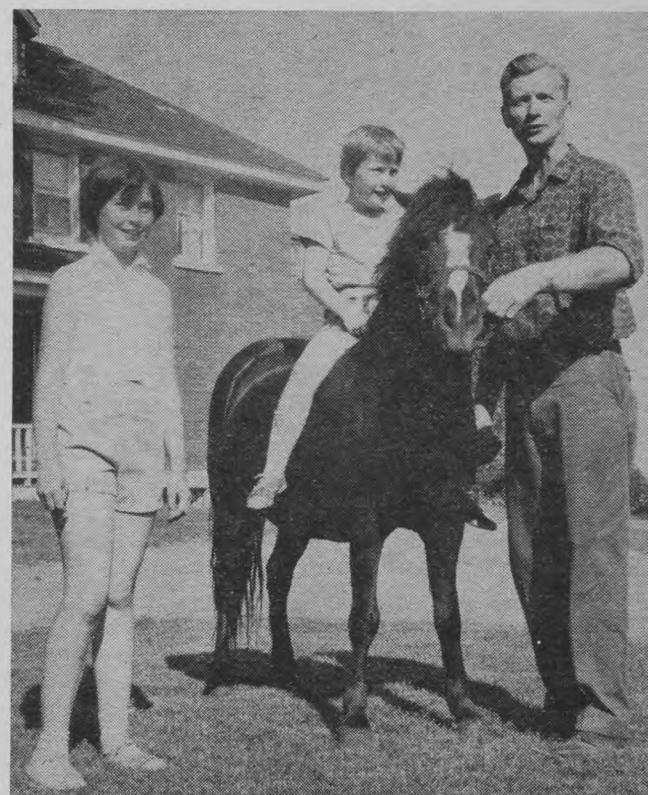


A delegate herself 3 years ago, Joan (l.) had some suggestions for Judy before the '63 homemaking girls' conference.

THE Harold Macartneys' farm home at Ramsayville, Ont., is a hive of 4-H activity. Harold himself has been an agricultural club leader since before their son Ralph, now 21, could be a club member. Muriel Macartney took a homemaking club the year she and Harold were married. When daughter Joan, at 12, was eligible for 4-H, Mrs. Macartney began her leadership of homemaking clubs—8 years of meetings in her kitchen. In recent years, with daughter Judy a club member, Joan's help as assistant leader has been a source of real pride to her mother.

And the Macartneys have had frequent cause for pride in the 4-H achievements of their three older children. They're proud of the honors won, and even more so of the way in which the youngsters have learned to work together, sharing experience, even while preparing entries which would be in competition one against another.

The children have reaped a variety of awards at municipal, county and provincial levels. They've a cupboard full of silver and many happy memories to prove it. Often they have shared first, second and third placing; on other occasions, achievement has taken one far from home



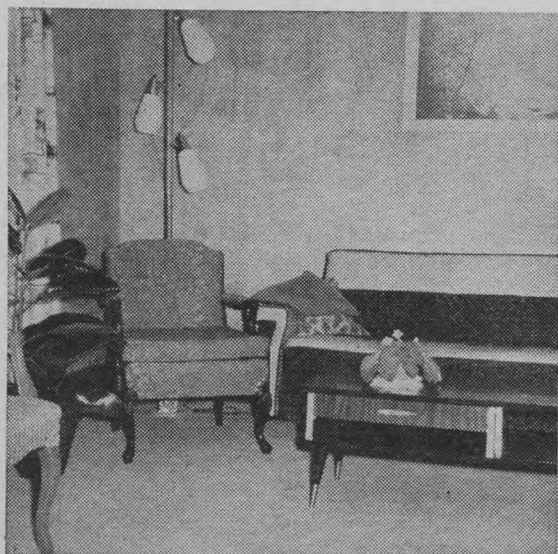
Maureen 12, and Nancy 6, were two very happy girls when dad surprised them with this pony.

and family to compare ideas and experience with other young people.

In 1960 Ralph was selected for a leadership course at Guelph and was one of 12 chosen for special trips. His took him to a National Dairy Conference in Chicago. The same year, Joan was a delegate to the annual homemaking club members' conference at Guelph. In 1962, she was one of five Ontario girls asked to accompany the province's exhibit to Britain's Food Fair. The number of questions asked about Canada and Canadian products impressed her, as did the hospitality extended to the group. In turn, this year Judy was a delegate to girls' conference week.

Ralph and Joan are out of 4-H now. Ralph is a second year student in Agriculture at Macdonald College; Joan is actively involved with Junior Farmers when her working day is done. But there are two more Macartneys to come!

While still a pre-schooler, young Nancy put a rope on the family collie in order to fall in with the 4-H'ers who were training their calves. And when the Macartney home farm was absorbed by the National Capital Commission's green belt, which circles the city of Ottawa, Maureen had this to say: "Daddy, don't let us leave here! I want to join the calf club, too."



The Macartneys applied homemaking club lessons on decorating in the new family room. Its color scheme combines brown and tan, gold tweed, and turquoise in upholstery; spice rug, color-blending pictures.



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The Mechanized Home

A lot is said about mechanized farming, but the tremendous increase in household appliances in recent years has been as spectacular, and is gradually easing the homemaker's burden. The Country Guide, both in the editorial and advertising columns, is keeping readers abreast of the latest equipment for taking the backache out of many household chores. If you want to know more, don't hesitate to drop a line to The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21, Man.



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Mandy and Andy

by FRAN HEATH

Drawings by MEL HEATH

*Cuddly doll, sit closer dear,
I will whisper in your ear
Secrets, I must never tell.
You do keep them, oh so well!
Singing, rocking, hush, now sleep.
Comb her, clean her, keep her neat.
Dolls to nurse or ease a pain
Pert and pretty, poor or plain.
No hair, straight hair, sometimes
curled.*

Dolls are loved throughout the world.

DOLLS have been whittled from wood, made from pine cones, corn husks, birch bark, raffia, wire, paper and even flowers.

Rag dolls made of linen and stuffed with coarse grains were made in Egypt as far back as 2,000 years ago. My own children favor rag dolls too. Andy and Mandy were my gift to them last Christmas. I put one in each Christmas stocking. The cost was nil, for they were made with odds and ends; yet the pleasure they gave the children was priceless.

You will find it helpful to make paper patterns before you cut into your material.

Materials needed for two dolls:

One pair of used black tights or leotards
Lots of worn silk or nylon stockings for stuffing (they give a smooth finish and are washable)
Two elastic bands or pieces of string
Two large nails
Four small brass cafe curtain rings for earrings (optional)
Four white buttons for eyes
Brown, red and white felt remnants
Wool for hair

Method:

Using the toe end of leotard as the head, measure 15 inches from tip of toe and cut for the doll's head, body, legs and feet. (See illustration.) From the remainder of tight, cut a section 4½ inches long for hands and arms. If the heel is worn, cut off the worn area and stitch edges together. Start by working the doll's face.

Eyes: Use white buttons for eyes. Place a small round of brown felt on top of the button for the iris. Complete with a French knot for the pupil.

Mouth and nose: Cut two red felt dots for nostrils. Cut a mouth from red felt. Remove center for mouth opening. Place lip outline over the white felt.

Options: If you have no felt on hand, embroider the mouth in solid satin stitch using four strands of 6-strand embroidery cotton. Alternatively, use a red button. For the nose, embroider two French knots.

Use the curtain rings for earrings.

Hair: Andy's hair is a succession of knotted wool loops. Beginning inside the stocking at the toe seam line, start the knotted loops. Keep them fairly close together. I used the circumference of my index finger as a measure for the size of the loops. I continued the loops and shaped them to resemble a boy's hair line. To make Mandy's hair, I used approximately a half ounce of 4-ply wool. Mandy's hair is a combination of curly bangs and braids. For braids, cut 24 strands of wool 20 inches long. Fold strands of wool and stitch with wool down the center back of the head to the nape of the neck. (See illustration.) The wool will hang straight. Next, divide each side into three groups of eight strands each. Braid together loosely. Tie a bow about one inch from the end of each braid. Once you have completed the doll heads, stuff them with old nylons.

Use a tightened elastic band or a tightly drawn piece of string to make the neck separation. To hold the doll's neck erect, place a large nail on a piece of material about 3 inches wide and slightly longer than the nail. Roll the nail in this material. Secure it by sewing from top to bottom. Place this inside the doll so that it extends partially into the doll's head. From the outside, stitch through the neck a few times to

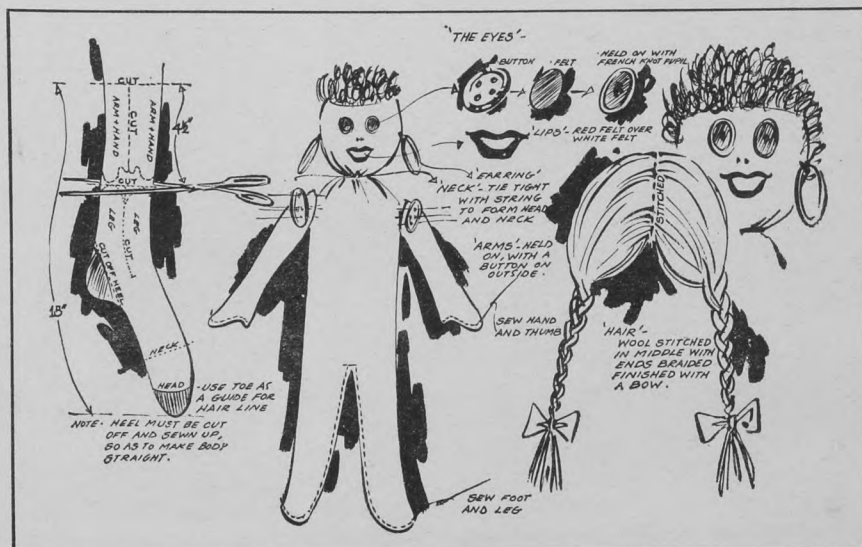


hold the nail in place. This will prevent the head from flopping over. A popsicle stick can be used instead of a nail; however, it might break with rough handling.

Stuff top half of body. Next, sew feet and legs, leaving one side open so you can finish the body stuffing. When stuffing is complete, carefully overcast the leg openings.

Arms: Sew hands and arms. Leave the top open to facilitate stuffing. Pack the stuffing firmly using the blunt end of a pencil to push the stuffing inside. Overcast the tops of arms, making them slightly round. Attach arms to shoulders with small round buttons to allow free arm movement.

Now that you're ready to dress your dolls let your imagination take over.





This is the de la Heys' retirement house. They built it on the home farm. [Guide photos]

When the de la Heys looked to the future, they decided to stay close to family and friends

Twenty Minutes to Town

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

THERE were a number of reasons why Verna and Reg de la Hey decided to build their "retirement" house on the home farm at Tuxford, Sask. There were grandchildren nearby and lots of space for Verna to indulge in one of her favorite pastimes—gardening. Then two developments precipitated their final decision.

Reg decided that he just couldn't see himself hemmed in by a 50 by 100-foot city lot. "I knew I'd be out here most of the time anyway," he says. Verna wasn't sure that she could cut family and community ties either. Then the Buffalo Pound road that passes their farm gate was hard-surfaced. When that happened they decided to build because the road put them only 20 minutes from town—the nearby city of Moose Jaw.

It is somehow symbolic that the de la Heys should build their "retirement" home on the site of the "shack" in which they lived when they were first married. The shack disappeared when they built the house across the circular driveway that now separates the two farm homes. They lived in that house for 23 years. They raised five children in it. Now son Jerrold, his wife Barbara and their three children—Sandra, David and Scott—live there.

Once they had decided to build, the de la Heys' search for house plans started. Verna wanted an easy-to-care-for home. With such a home she felt she could assure herself of lots of time for gardening in the summer. And, in winter, such a home would leave the two of them free to take in the mixed curling that is so popular in their community. "We really enjoy curling because it's something we can do together," she says.

Verna had one other desire: to have the kitchen face the east. Why? "Because I wanted to be able to see the grandchildren when they were outdoors," she explained.

MANY dozens of house plans later they found the plan they thought best suited their needs. It's a one-storey, two-bedroom bungalow of white cedar siding with decorative brick planters. Its total area is 1,315 square feet. By this time they'd decided to give over the eastern exposure to the spacious living room with its adjoining dining area to the south. And they'd also done some redesigning in the kitchen to suit their family needs.

"We're rarely alone on week ends," Verna explained. "Usually two or more of the family are around."

For this reason they enlarged the kitchen. Verna likes its U-shape and its pass-through to the dining area. She chose a warm brown ply-

wood in a satin finish for cupboards. The kitchen also has one feature not included in the original plan—a telephone desk. "It's my home office," Verna says.

The original plan called for a built-in desk off the hallway. Instead, the de la Heys converted this space into a useful storage cupboard for vacuum cleaner, mops and brooms, cleansers and so on. The cupboard has a pegboard wall. Cleaning tools hang here. The cupboard's central location makes its contents easily accessible to all parts of the house.

Most homes have some special features. The de la Heys' is no exception. In their case it's a ceiling-high Tyndall-stone fireplace with a raised hearth. Another is the use of direct and indirect lighting that was especially planned to meet today's lighting standards.

TO carry out the easy-care aspect of their new home, Verna was particularly selective in her choices of floor coverings. With some initial misgivings she chose a soft green broadloom for the combined living and dining room. Her choice for the kitchen-dining area was a self-polishing vinyl covering. She couldn't resist hardwood for the hallway and bedrooms but they did get a urethane coating that almost "defies dirt." And she is equally well pleased with the other selections.

Reg and Jerrold operate the farm together. However, Jerrold has an off-farm job at the nearby filtration plant, and so Reg keeps things running smoothly in his absence. "We grow a little of

everything," Reg says. "We have an ROP flock and feed out about 100 head of cattle a year. And we grow registered wheat and barley, and also a fair chunk of grain for feed."

Reg's father homesteaded this land back at the turn of the century. From Ontario he brought with him a love of, and a desire to plant trees. Many of the evergreens and deciduous trees that he planted remain. Verna and Reg, in their time, have carried on this same tree-planting tradition.

The de la Heys are community-minded. A councillor for the last 7 years, Reg has served on school, hospital and wheat pool boards. As for Verna, she has been content with her role as homemaker. "Children and church came first. I have always done a lot of sewing and just never seemed to have time for outside organizations." That's the way it still is, except the sewing now is mostly for grandchildren.

The de la Heys left a lot of happy memories in the old house for Jerrold and his family to enjoy. Now they are in their "retirement" home they're ready to enjoy the years ahead. They are close to family and friends, they are only 20 minutes from town, and they're looking to the future with pleasure and purpose. ✓



Verna added a telephone desk to the original kitchen plan. It gives her a small home office.



A ceiling-high fireplace of cut Tyndall-stone dominates the north wall of the living room.

by **GWEN LESLIE**
Food Editor

ONE of the ways in which we express the special feeling of the Christmas season is by serving extra-special foods. Indeed, in many homes certain foods are a time- and heart-hallowed family tradition. The French "Buche de Noel" is one such traditional Christmas food. It inspired the Holiday Yule Log recipe below—a luscious, cocoa-flavored, cake roll dessert that is specially pretty and memorably good to eat.

A Peppermint Log offers another taste treat. Its ease of preparation is appealing, and it freezes admirably well. Even faster in preparation time is an Almond Cream Jelly Roll. To make it, you simply spread a rich creamy frosting on a bakery-shop jelly roll cake.

More ingredients and more mixing go into the White Christmas Tree Cake. It combines white layer cake, lemon frosting, and a cranberry cream topping. The result, we think you'll agree, is a special cake that's worthy of serving after trimming the Christmas tree.

Holiday Yule Log

- 5 eggs, separated 1½ c. whipping
1 c. sifted cream (½ pt.)
icing sugar ¼ c. sugar
3 T. cocoa 1 tsp. vanilla

Grease a 10" by 15" jelly roll pan and line it with greased waxed paper. Preheat the oven to moderate heat (325°F.).

Beat egg whites until stiff, but not dry. Beat egg yolks until thick and light; then beat in icing sugar and cocoa. Fold in beaten egg whites and turn into the prepared pan. Spread batter evenly. Bake in preheated oven for 12 to 15 minutes. Do not overbake.

While cake is baking, dampen a tea towel, spread it flat, and sprinkle with white sugar. Immediately the cake is baked, turn it out of the pan onto the sugar-sprinkled tea towel. Roll cake loosely as for jelly roll, and cool completely on a wire rack. Meanwhile prepare Mocha Butter Cream, below.

Then, beat whipping cream until softly stiff. Beat in sugar and vanilla. Unroll cake, spread lightly with 3 tablespoons of the Mocha Butter Cream, then spread with all of the whipped cream. Reroll cake and spread Mocha Butter Cream over the roll using a spatula to make a rough surface to imitate bark. If desired, sprinkle chopped Brazil nuts on ends. Yields 6 to 8 servings.

Mocha Butter Cream:

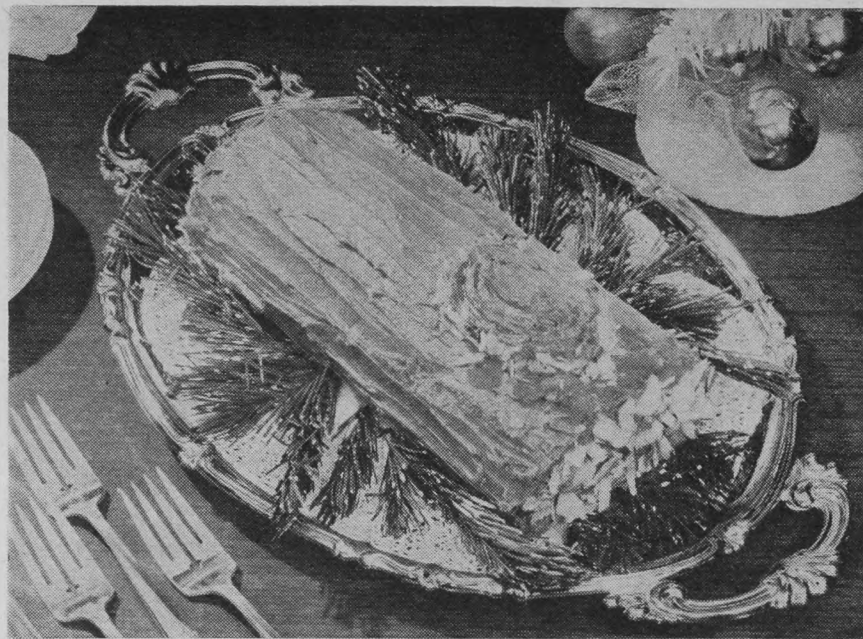
- ½ c. soft butter 1 T. instant coffee
2½ c. sifted icing 2 T. cocoa
sugar

Cream butter; gradually beat in icing sugar, coffee and cocoa. Beat until light and fluffy.

Almond Cream Jelly Roll

- 1 jelly roll 1 T. milk
4-oz. pkg. cream ½ tsp. almond
cheese flavoring
3 c. sifted icing Toasted slivered
sugar almonds

Blend the cream cheese and milk. Add sugar gradually, blending well.



[Dairy Foods Service Bureau photo]
A rich mocha butter cream frosting trimmed with chopped Brazil nuts gives a Yule log look to a chocolate cake roll wrapped around sweet whipped cream.

Special Cakes for Festive Days

Mix in almond flavoring. Spread generously over jelly roll (your own preserve-filled baking or a good bakery product). Mark surface decoratively with spatula and stud frosting with slivers of toasted almonds.

Peppermint Log

- 4 oz. chocolate-covered thin mints (ten 1½" by ¼" round mints) 20-22 graham wafers
1 c. whipping cream ¼ c. icing sugar

Melt chocolate-covered mints over hot water. Spread a thin layer on each square wafer. Whip cream with icing sugar. Spread frosted wafers with one-

half of the whipped cream. Put together in stacks of 4 or 5 and freeze until cream is set. Lay stacks end to end to form a log. Spread remaining whipped cream over top and sides of the log and chill. To serve, slice diagonally in 6 or 8 servings. This log dessert freezes well.

White Christmas Tree Cake

- ½ c. shortening 1 tsp. salt
2½ c. sifted cake flour 1½ c. sugar
4 tsp. baking powder 1 c. milk
1 tsp. vanilla 4 egg whites

Measure shortening (at room temperature) into mixing bowl. Sift to-

gether flour, baking powder, salt and sugar and add to shortening. Pour in ½ cup of the milk, and add vanilla. Beat for 2 minutes on medium speed of electric mixer; or by hand, using 150 strokes per minute. Scrape batter from bottom and sides of bowl during mixing. After 2 minutes, scrape bowl and beaters, add unbeaten egg whites and remaining ½ cup of milk. Beat for another 2 minutes, then scrape bowl and beaters. Divide evenly into two tree-shaped pans, or pour into one 7" by 11" by 2" baking pan lined on the bottom with two layers of waxed paper. Bake in a moderate oven at 375°F. for about 25 minutes in two pans, 35 minutes if using one. When baked, cool cake thoroughly, spread with lemon frosting and cranberry topping below. Sprinkle with silver balls if desired.

Note: To make a two-layer tree cake from 7" by 11" shape, cut a 2" strip from one 7" side. Cut in half to make two-layer tree trunk. From remaining large piece of cake, find the center on the 7" side, then cut from center point to corners to make triangular tree. Put the corners that were cut off together to form bottom layer of cake.

Lemon Frosting:

- ½ c. butter 4 c. sifted icing
1 T. grated lemon sugar
rind 3 T. lemon juice

Cream butter; add lemon peel and mix thoroughly. Continue beating while adding sugar and lemon juice alternately. Spread the lemon frosting between the layers and over the sides of the layers only. Spread Cranberry Topping over the top layer.

Cranberry-Cream Topping:

- 2 tsp. gelatin ¼ c. whole cran-
2 T. cold water berry sauce,
¼ c. boiling water slightly beaten
¼ c. sugar ½ c. whipping
cream, whipped

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add boiling water and stir until smooth. Add cranberry sauce and sugar. Place in refrigerator until mixture begins to thicken. Fold into whipped cream. Spread over top of cake and sprinkle with silver ball decoration if desired. V

Busy-Day Dishes

MINUTES saved in putting supper on the table are particularly precious in the busy weeks before Christmas. By serving casserole dishes you can borrow morning minutes to partially or wholly prepare the main course. Here are three such recipes to please your family on days when extra trips to town, or festive baking and making, have claimed your afternoon.

Cheese Tunaroni

- 1 T. salt ¼ tsp. pepper
3 qt. boiling water 2 c. grated
2 c. elbow macaroni (8 oz.) cheddar cheese
(8 oz.)
¼ c. butter 7-oz. can solid-
¼ c. all-purpose pack tuna,
flour drained
2 c. reliquified ½ tsp. basil
powdered skim 2 medium-sized
milk tomatoes, cut in
1 tsp. salt wedges

Add 1 tablespoon salt to rapidly boiling water. Gradually add macaroni so that water continues to boil. Cook uncovered, stirring occasionally, until tender. Drain in colander.

Fluffy mashed potatoes, mixed in a minute from instant flake form, top this Hamburger Bake—a one-dish meal you can prepare hours ahead.

[Salada Foods photo]

While macaroni cooks, melt butter in saucepan. Blend in flour. Gradually add the reliquified skim milk powder and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add 1 teaspoon salt, pepper, cheese, tuna, basil and macaroni and mix well. Turn into a buttered 2 qt. casserole. Top with tomato wedges and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 30 minutes. Yields 4 to 6 servings.



Chicken Casserole: Substitute 1½ cups diced, cooked chicken for tuna and 1½ teaspoons oregano for basil.

Salmon Casserole: Substitute drained canned salmon for tuna and 2 tablespoons chopped parsley for basil.

Ham Casserole: Substitute 1½ cups diced cooked ham for tuna and 1 tablespoon prepared mustard for basil.

(Please turn to page 52)

Make these Christmas treats with Rogers Golden Syrup



ROGERS FRUIT CAKE

1/2 cup butter or margarine	2 cups all-purpose flour
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 well-beaten eggs	1/2 teaspoon allspice
1/2 cup ground almonds	1/2 teaspoon mace
1/2 cup chopped almonds	1/4 teaspoon cloves
6 tablespoons orange juice	
3/4 cup chopped dark raisins	
3/4 cup chopped light raisins	
3/4 cup chopped glacé fruit (cherries, citron, orange, etc.)	

The day before baking, sprinkle chopped fruit with 4 tablespoons of the fruit juice. Leave juice to soak into fruit. Preheat oven to 300°F. Cream butter and sugar. Beat in syrup and eggs. Sprinkle fruit with ground almonds. Sift flour, soda and spices. Sprinkle fruit with enough spiced flour to make a dry mixture you can handle with your fingers. Add spiced flour to butter mixture alternately with 2 tablespoons fruit juice. Fold in floured fruit and chopped almonds. Bake about 2 hours in a six-inch pan 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep (middle sized Christmas cake pan).

NOTE: Line pan with several thicknesses of greased brown paper or with foil. Fasten a jacket of brown paper, cardboard or newspaper around cake pan to help cake bake evenly.

DIVINITY FUDGE

2 1/2 cups granulated sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	Few drops almond extract
1/2 cup hot water	1/2 cup chopped nuts,
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten	or preserved ginger

Boil sugar, ROGERS GOLDEN SYRUP, and water to 234-240°F, or until mixture forms soft ball when tested in cold water. Beating continually, pour 1/2 this hot syrup over stiff egg whites; blend well. Return remaining syrup to heat and boil to hard ball stage (255-265°F). Slowly pour over egg whites. Beat well and when thickening add flavorings, nuts or ginger. Pour into greased pan to harden.

BUTTER-PECAN CARAMEL-FUDGE

1 tin of condensed milk	1/2 cup butter
2 cups brown sugar (well packed)	1 teaspoon vanilla
3/4 cup Rogers Golden Syrup	100 pecan pieces

Stir first four ingredients together and place on medium heat. Stir until boiling. Reduce heat and continue stirring for 10 minutes. You will notice the color change to rich caramel as you stir. From time to time the candy may stick a little and you will notice brown bits but do not worry - they enhance the flavor. Continue stirring. After 10 minutes of boiling remove from heat. Add vanilla. It will take approximately 10 minutes to beat the candy to the right thickness. Pour into the buttered pan and place the pecans firmly on top. Cool. Cut in squares with a sharp knife.

ROGERS CHOCOLATE SUNDAE SAUCE

3/4 cup cocoa	1/2 cup Rogers Golden Syrup
1/2 cup water	1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup granulated sugar	

Cook cocoa and water over low heat until well blended, stirring often. Add sugar. Boil 2 minutes. Add syrup and vanilla. Bring back to a boil. Remove from heat. Add vanilla. Delicious on ice cream.

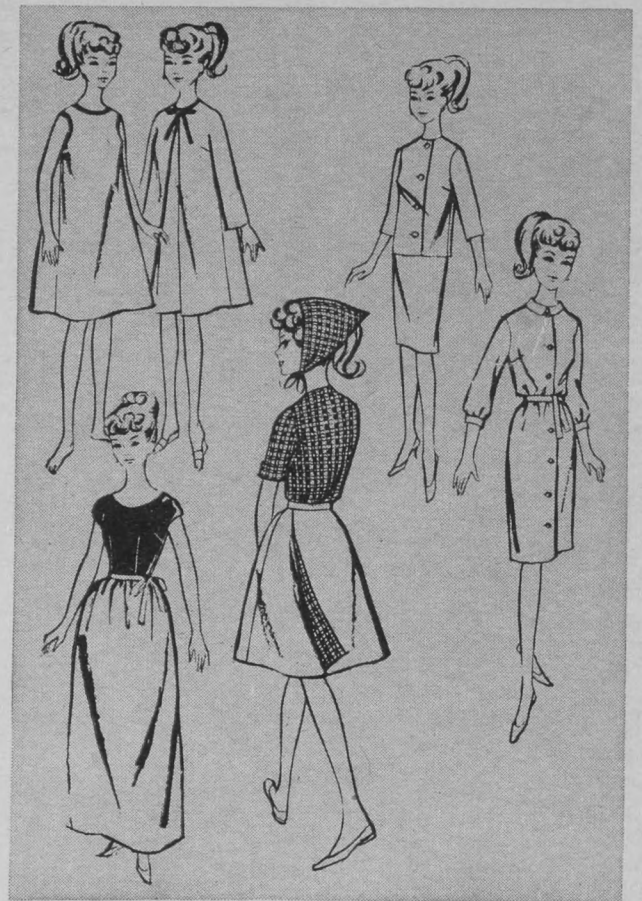
Send for the new edition of Rogers recipes (all new recipes). Write to the B.C. SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, P.O. BOX 2150, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

There's nothing sweeter than Rogers Golden Syrup

Doll Wardrobes



No. 2931. This teen-age doll wardrobe, styled for Tammy and her mother, fits 12" doll with 5½" breast. Outfits include a shallow-necked dress with full skirt; straight coat and jacket with unmounted sleeves; vest; tailored blouse and sleeveless overblouse; pleated skirt; a bow-trimmed beach dress and a shift dress with contrast binding and tie belt. Price 60¢.



No. 2892. This teen-age doll wardrobe fits dolls 11½" long with 5½" breast. (Barbie, Midge, Annette, Gina, Mitzi, Babette, etc.). Outfits include sleepwear; a straight skirt and jacket; belted shift dress; wrap-around skirt and rolled-sleeve blouse with matching headscarf; and a scoop-necked, bell-skirted gown. One size only; 60¢.

and for the menfolk . . .



No. 2125. The fashionable vest for men features four welt pockets and a back belt. Breast pocket on jacket repeats welt detail; flaps top other two. Collar and jacket front may be top-stitched. Men's 36, 38, 40, 42, 44; price 60¢.



No. 2900. There's warmth as well as style in the fashionable V-necked boys' pullover with optional top-stitching and pockets. The band-front shirt pattern is included. Boys' sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Pattern price is 60¢.

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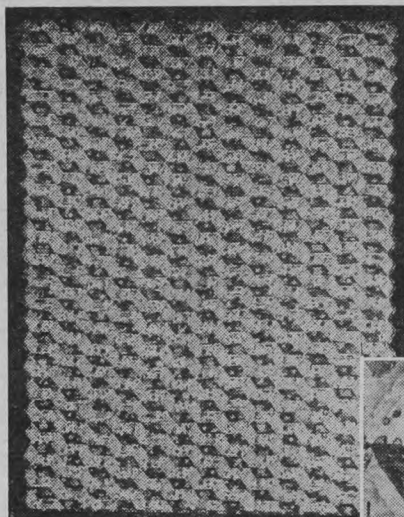
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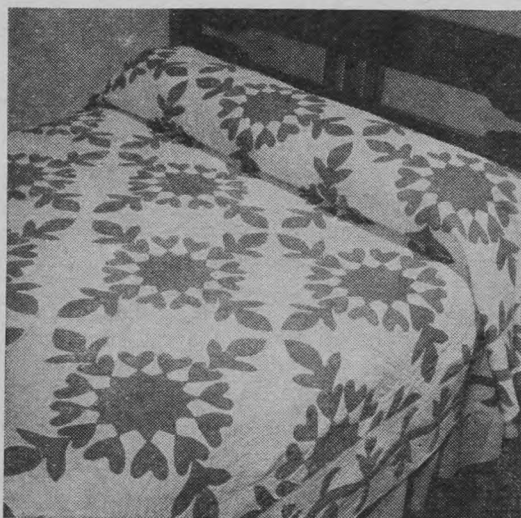


Leaflet No. PS-4587, 10¢, offers full-size tracing drawings for quilt appliques, and diagrams which show how to place them. Tracing drawings for stitching detail are included.



Order Leaflet No. PS-5199, 10¢, for full-size tracing drawings for border and block patterns used in this Climbing Clover Quilt. Single and double bed sizes are given on the diagram which shows the placing of the blocks.

Leaflet No. PS-4588, 10¢, gives tracing drawings in actual cutting size for the appliques to be stitched on this handsome 75" by 99" quilt.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

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First ones planned for a lady's hand

Happier Housework

HAVE you noticed that it often takes longer to get ready to do a household task and to clear up after it than it does to do the job itself? When these "befores" and "afters" are irritating, time consuming, and tiring, it is easy to put off performing the chore. Sometimes we find an excuse for not doing it at all. This is the time to look at our work methods. Good management can help.

Management, whether it is applied in our homes or in business, means "using what we have to get what we want." To Prof. Marjorie Harris, who instructs in Home Management and Family Relations in the University of Saskatchewan's College of Home Economics, home management is the mental process (using) through which the family resources (what one has) are used to achieve family goals (what one wants).

Work simplification is one aspect of management in the home. Prof. Harris defines it as any method used to accomplish work more easily. It eliminates the unnecessary, simplifies the necessary, and reduces the amount of physical effort used for the job. Work simplification is not an end in itself; it is a tool to help conserve time and energy and make these resources available for purposes which are more satisfying.

As a start in simplifying your household duties, do a job analysis.

Look at the way you do a given task now. Consider how you might do it more easily and more quickly. Determine if you can eliminate unnecessary motions. Aim for the easiest, least expensive and least time-consuming method.

Question the wisdom of changing methods. Will it improve quality? Add safety? Prevent waste? Provide better living conditions? Reduce costs? Eliminate unnecessary work?

The homemaker who wants to simplify her work must, first of all, have a questioning mind. She will ask herself these questions:

1. What is done? What is the purpose of the chore?
2. Why is the job done? What would happen if it were not done? Is every part of the job necessary?
3. Who does the work? Who could do it better?
4. Where is the work done? Would it be better to do it somewhere else?
5. When is the work done? Could it be done at some other time?
6. How is the work done?

In your analysis, list each step in an operation. Once you have listed, analyze the job to determine its essential parts. Ask yourself what, why, who, when, where, and how? Can it be eliminated? Can it be combined? Can the sequence be changed? Can it be simplified?

To develop a new method, the homemaker may: (1) eliminate the unnecessary or (2) simplify the necessary.

1. Eliminating Unnecessary Tasks

If a task is carefully examined, there are often countless steps that

might be left out. Apply the "what" and "why" questions to show you the way. Dr. Harris uses the example of the homemaker who increases the amount of liquid in biscuits so that these can be dropped instead of rolled. This eliminates the need for a rolling pin, a rolling board, biscuit cutter and spatula.

At this point the choices the homemaker makes, according to Dr. Harris, depend upon the things that are important to her. One homemaker may eliminate the ironing of sheets; another may iron only the hems; another may be completely unwilling to accept unironed ones. However, the homemaker to whom ironed sheets are important may be willing to use paper napkins at the dinner table. Each one must make her own choices based upon her own values and those of her family.

2. Simplifying Necessary Tasks

One way to get the greatest satisfaction from household duties is to simplify the "befores" and "afters." To begin with, pick a place where the particular task can be carried on in the easiest, quickest and most satisfactory way.

Those tasks which need to be retained may perhaps be simplified by making changes in the work method. One specialist in this field suggests five classes of change which can be applied to household work:

1. Change the body motions and positions.
2. Change the tools or equipment and the working arrangements.
3. Change the sequence of work.
4. Change the final product.
5. Change the raw material.

As Prof. Harris points out, work simplification is the use of any method that makes work easier. For an example of work simplification she suggests a look at the lazy man: "He takes shortcuts and that, after all, is exactly what work simplification means." V

Guest for Tea

Today I am honored—I'm going to tea;

My charming young hostess is just half-past three.

She'll serve sugared water in dolly size cups,

So we'll have to drink it in very small sips.

A big graham cracker apiece we will eat,

While I am admiring each make-believe treat

Of mud pies and cakes, which look very delicious,

A feast for the eyes, but in no way nutritious.

We'll talk of the weather and how the bugs hum

In branches above us, in hopes of a crumb.

I'll eat and be merry, for this lovely tea

Can't put even one tiny half ounce on me!

—FRANCES GORMAN RISSE

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



First Step to Safety

THERE'S something special about one's first driver's license. Still, getting the license is only the first step. The next step is to strive for a driving record that's free of violations and accidents. Your driver's license means that you've accepted some adult responsibilities. And that's the reason why you need to think about protection from accidents for yourself and your passengers. Can you answer "yes" to these questions?

1. Do you watch the cars that are parked on the roadside as well as those in front of you?
2. Do you "drive ahead" as far as possible watching for curves, hills, bumps or road obstructions? The farther ahead you can see these situations the longer you have to decide what you can do about them.
3. Do you check side and rear view mirrors often without endangering your straight-ahead vision?
4. Do you watch the left wheels of oncoming cars to help you anticipate surprise turns?
5. Do you watch for places to turn in case a sudden swerve is necessary?
6. Do you observe speed limits? Beyond-limit speeds may offer some thrills but they are extremely dangerous. Legal speeds are set for ideal road conditions.
7. If traffic is heavy or weather conditions poor, do you reduce your speed? Driving too fast is still the most common cause of car accidents.
8. Do you stretch the distance from the car in front of you when you travel on highways? And do you stretch it even more on slippery road surfaces?
9. Do you keep your car tidy inside? Doodads in the car can become flying missiles if you have to stop quickly and this makes them dangerous.
10. Do you come to a full stop at arterial highways? It is often difficult to determine the speed of oncoming cars and for this reason it's safer to let them pass before pulling out onto the highway.
11. Do you check the instrument panel regularly?

Specialists in highway safety have some other suggestions to make. For example, good drivers will not pass on hills and curves. They dim their lights on an incline to avoid blinding an oncoming driver. They may even drive with lights on in the daytime. They try to avoid sudden stops because that's the best protection against being struck from behind.

There's another good reason for young men to polish up their driving habits. Young men who drive poorly pay dearly. Insurance com-

panies charge much higher rates for private passenger cars that are operated by young men under 25 years of age. There's a reason: statistics show that more male drivers under 25 are more often involved in accidents than drivers in other age groups.

These same statistics show that women drivers under 25 are a much less hazardous risk. The people who put out the statistics seem to think that the girls have a greater sense of personal responsibility, they get more parental supervision and they accept family responsibilities.

Today's driving demands skill, alertness, intelligence and courtesy. Combined, they'll make you a better driver for tomorrow. V

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The Lonely Cactus

by JONQUIL TREVOR

THE poor little cactus couldn't remember when he had first come to the shop. It seemed years. He could dimly recall the time when a blazing sun shone down upon him, and his roots had been snuggled deep in warm silver sand. Then, suddenly, there had been a long journey across the sea in a ship that rocked

and rolled and made the cactus feel extremely queer in his middle.

The great city had been exciting at first. Huge scarlet buses roared past the window where peas and oranges and pineapples jostled each other in colorful confusion. Streams of housewives came and went, filling their shopping baskets with potatoes and broad beans. Sometimes when



spring was in the air, and they felt particularly gay, they bought bags of peaches and bunches of long-stemmed daffodils.

But the days came and passed slowly, and no one took much notice of the little cactus in his ugly brown pot. At first he was given a place of honor in the front of the big shop window with several other potted plants; but the other plants were soon bought because they flaunted their beautiful pink and yellow and blue flowers and shining green leaves.

The trouble with the cactus, you see, was that he was extremely ugly. He had no particular shape, and you had to look at him to realize he *was* a cactus at all. Most of his friends in the desert had been fat, juicy plants, with neat little bunches of prickles sticking out at nice, regular intervals. But who wanted a shapeless cactus that couldn't boast of more than eight prickles all over?

So, one day, when the owner of the shop became tired of seeing the cactus sitting sadly in the middle of the window, he moved the pot to a high, dark shelf at the very back of the shop, and marked it:

Reduced to One Shilling

This made the cactus feel very much ashamed. Sometimes, at night when the shop was empty and silent and the beautiful flowering plants were flirting with each other, the lonely little cactus shed secret tears that ran down his prickles and splashed on a tray of onions below.

The worst day for the little plant came when a lovely cactus in a big crimson pot was placed on the high dark shelf not an inch from him. It was quite the most beautiful thing in all the world—huge and fat and smothered in sharp spikes that stuck out from its glossy green body.

"Oh my goodness," thought the lonely cactus, with a sigh that nearly lifted him out of his miserable brown pot. "This is certainly the end of me. Who in the world will take any notice of me with that beautiful plant by my side?" The little shapeless cactus looked shyly at the bright crimson pot, wishing that the beautiful plant growing in it would have at least one kind word for its companion.

But no. It just went on pointing its fat green finger to the ceiling, taking absolutely no notice of anyone, trying to pretend it hadn't seen its smooth white label marked:

Very Special Price Ten Shillings

Then, one bitterly cold day before Christmas, something really exciting happened. A door at the back of the shop had been opening and shutting all day, and the plants were frozen by the angry little wind that swept in and out. The owner of the shop had been busy bringing Christmas trees and great sprays of holly from a truck outside. Of course, he hadn't time to be bothered with a small cactus high on a shelf, shivering the

long hours away and wishing he were back in the desert.

Suddenly a small boy with a green scarf around his neck pushed his way through the shoppers and stared up at the cactus in the dark corner. *Not*, I must tell you at the beautiful plant in its crimson pot, but at the little cactus that no one wanted.

"Do you think," he began rather breathlessly, "that I could have the cactus for tenpence? It's for my sister's birthday, and that's all the money I've saved up."

The ugly cactus shivered.

"This is a fine state of affairs," he thought to himself rather sadly.

"I must be uglier than I thought. A tenpenny cactus, indeed!"

But the shop assistant was already climbing up a ladder and reaching out for the lonely cactus in his ordinary brown pot. Then it was wrapped in a piece of newspaper, the money taken from the sticky hand of the small boy, and the cactus, for the second time in his short life, went out into the world.

IF you were a cactus, and not used to very much excitement, you would have been quite dizzy with the speed at which things happened after that. The small boy took the pot very quietly up to his nice warm bedroom and stood it on a small table quite close to a cheerful fire. It was a wonderful feeling after being slapped and bitten by that angry little wind. The small boy washed the cactus carefully all over until it glowed greenly and its spikes stood out like tiny swords. After that it got a long drink of water, and you have no idea how refreshing *that* was. Then the most wonderful thing happened. The boy took a box from his play-cupboard and began to paint the ugly brown pot a dazzling shade of scarlet! Even more brilliant than the one with the beautiful cactus, the one marked "Very Special."

"A happy birthday," said the small boy, and handed the cactus in its bright pot to his sister, a little girl with eyes like cornflowers and hair the color of moonbeams. She clutched the pot with its shining plant and made gurgling noises that meant she was too happy to speak.

After that, the cactus was given a round yellow table all to himself in the nursery of the girl with the cornflower eyes. At night, when the lights were out and the room was softly glowing in the firelight, the grateful little cactus would watch its shadow on the wall, and think how beautiful it was, fat and splendid and covered in enormous prickles.

Sometimes when the fire has died and the little girl lies watching him in the moonlight that spills into the room, the cactus dances with happiness, a little fluttering dance that only a cactus can do.

And his shadow, fat and splendid, dances too. v

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What's for Dinner, Mom?

Sometimes Mom wonders too. It's not always easy to think up new ideas to satisfy those appetites, which seem to need satisfying at all hours of the day. If you've tried any of The Country Guide recipes lately, or any of our homemaking ideas, why not let us have your comments at The Country Guide, Winnipeg 21, Man.

WOMEN SUFFER BLADDER IRRITATION MORE OFTEN THAN MEN

After 21 twice as many women as men are made miserable by common urinary irritation caused by a germ, Escherichia Coli. To quickly combat the secondary aches, muscular pains and disturbed sleep caused by Kidney and Bladder Irritations, try taking an internal CYSTEX antiseptic bath for a few days. All you do is take 2 little CYSTEX tablets with a glass of water. In addition to its cleaning antiseptic action, CYSTEX is also an analgesic pain reliever for Rheumatic Pains, Headache, Backache, and muscular pains. Get CYSTEX from druggist. Feel better fast.

For Safety's Sake

AS days become shorter and outdoor temperatures lower, home heating systems come into service again. Farm safety specialists say that one out of three farm home fires start from defects in either heating or electric systems. Is this not reason enough to include a survey of potential fire hazards in your fall house cleaning program? For example:

- Inspect flues, chimneys, spark arrestors and cooking equipment to make sure they are in good condition.

- Check for inadequate, defective, and misused electrical wiring systems; replace them if necessary.

- Check fuses and all electrical equipment to make sure they are of the proper type and in good condition.

- Check the storage of fuels and other inflammable material to make sure that it is adequately and suitably protected. Keep the storage area neat and free from fire hazards.

- Inspect lightning rods to make sure they are grounded and securely connected.

- See that there is some home fire-fighting equipment available and make sure that it is in a condition and location where it can be used in an instant.

- Never spray or pour kerosene (coal oil) on a burning fire. This is an extremely dangerous practice.

Check attics and basements carefully for potential fire hazards. Keep attics free of old newspapers and magazines, discarded clothing and other combustibles on which fires feed. Remove old paint cans, oily rags and other trash from basements.

There are other check-points:

1. Be careful with matches and smoking. They cause about one-fourth of all fires. A still lighted cigarette, tossed into a wastebasket or dropped on an upholstered chair can start a fire.

To reduce the possibility of fires caused by matches and smoking, keep large, non-combustible ash trays in every room, and urge smokers to use them. Don't use plastic coasters for ash trays.

Be sure matches or cigarettes are out when you discard them. Make sure there is no fire in ash trays when you empty them. And use a flashlight—never matches or lighted candles—when looking for things in closets or attics.

Never, under any circumstances, smoke in bed.

2. Keep appliances and other electrical equipment in top working order; one out of every five fires is caused by misuse of electrical equipment. Use proper size fuses in fuse boxes, and avoid multiple outlet plugs that overload wiring.

Keep the TV set in a place where it has adequate ventilation.

3. Use a metal screen in front of any open fireplace.

4. In the kitchen, keep oven and broiler free of grease. And don't hang curtains or towels close to the burners.

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Timely Tips

by BLANCHE CAMPBELL

An empty adhesive tape spool makes an ideal holder and container for a measuring tape. Wind the tape around the spool and snap on the spool cover. This lengthens the life of the tape, and keeps the sewing basket much neater.

A small stapler, such as can be bought in the dime store, is a handy household tool. It can staple into wood, cardboard, linoleum, even fabric. Use it to mend lampshades with parted seams or linings that have

come loose from the binding. You will find such a stapler helpful for many other minor repair jobs around the house.

When washing fine lace curtains or panels, or a fine lace tablecloth, put them in a pillowcase or cloth bag and tie it fast. This is especially important when washing them in a machine to prevent tearing.

To save ironing time, crease children's pants and shorts when rinsing and run them through the wringer. Hang by the legs on the line and iron while still slightly damp to make the crease stay longer.

Rub paraffin lightly over the inked address of a letter or package so that rain or moisture will not smear the ink.

To paint drawer knobs without smearing your fingers, push screw end of knob through a square of cardboard. Hold the knob by the screw as you paint.

Glue felt stripping to the underside of your chair rockers to eliminate marred floors and noise.

A use for that discarded coffee percolator is as a container for used fats. The coffee basket at the top strains the fat as you pour it in.

BUSY-DAY DISHES (Continued from page 44)

Meat Crust Pie

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 lb. ground beef | Two 7½-oz. cans |
| ½ c. dry bread | tomato sauce |
| crumbs | 1 c. water |
| ¼ c. grated onion | 1½ c. pre-cooked |
| ¼ c. chopped | rice |
| green pepper | ¾ c. grated |
| 2 tsp. salt | cheddar cheese |
| ½ tsp. oregano | 4 to 6 tomato slices |
| ½ tsp. pepper | (optional) |

Combine ground beef, bread crumbs, onion, green pepper, 1½ teaspoons of the salt, seasonings, and ½ cup of the tomato sauce. Mix well and pat into the bottom and sides of a greased 9" pie plate.

Combine remaining tomato sauce, ½ teaspoon salt, the water, pre-cooked rice, and ½ cup of the cheese. Spoon mixture into the meat shell. Cover and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 25 minutes. Top with tomato slices and remaining cheese, and bake uncovered for 15 minutes longer. Yields 5 to 6 servings.

Hamburger Bake

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 medium onion, | 1 pkg. frozen |
| chopped | green beans, |
| 1 lb. ground beef | cooked |
| 1 tsp. salt | Instant mashed |
| Dash of pepper | potatoes |
| 10 oz. can cream | ½ c. grated cheese |
| of tomato soup | |

Cook onion until tender in a small amount of hot fat. Spoon off excess fat. Add meat and seasonings and brown lightly. Mix with drained beans and soup; pour into a 1½ qt. casserole.

Prepare mashed potatoes according to package direction, mixing the amount necessary to make 4 servings for your family. Drop in fluffs over the meat. Sprinkle potato fluffs with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 25 minutes. Yields 4 generous servings.

AND FROM THE FREEZER

Tuna Cubes are a truly versatile make-ahead supper dish for busy days of pre-Christmas shopping. Even feeding a guest is easy when you have a supply of this delicious mixture ready in your freezer. To serve, simply heat three cubes per serving!

Tuna Cubes

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 10-oz. can cream | One-half 15-oz. |
| of celery soup | can pineapple |
| 4-oz. pkg. pasteur- | tidbits, drained |
| ized process | 2 T. chopped |
| pineapple cheese | pimiento |
| spread | 1 c. cooked green |
| 7-oz. can tuna, | peas |
| drained and | ½ tsp. pepper |
| flaked | Salted soda |
| | crackers |

Heat soup. Add cheese spread and stir until cheese melts. Add the flaked, drained tuna, pineapple tidbits, chopped pimiento, peas and pepper. Blend well. Pour mixture into an ice cube tray, then replace divider. Freeze.

When ready to serve, remove as many cubes as needed (allowing three cubes for each serving). Heat cubes until melted in the top of a double boiler over boiling water. Serve over crisp salted soda crackers (crisped, if necessary, in a warm oven). Yields 6 servings.—G.L.

★ ★ ★

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |

GRAND CIRCLE TOUR!

DAYS FOR

RETURN

plus exchange

The biggest travel bargain ever offered! Plan a circle trip anywhere in Canada and continental USA by Greyhound, and ride for as low as a dollar a day. For example, you can go to California, then Florida, then New York and home again for this one low fare. Go when you like, go as far as you like, stop over where you like. Hotel accommodations arranged on request.

THESE GREYHOUND FARES ARE LOWEST OF ALL—ANY DAY OF THE WEEK!

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EXAMPLES

To	VANCOUVER		TORONTO		WINNIPEG		MONTREAL	
	One Way	Return	One Way	Return	One Way	Return	One Way	Return
Calgary	\$11.90	\$21.45	\$30.90	\$55.65	\$14.25	\$25.65	\$32.30	\$58.15
Regina	\$18.05	\$32.50	\$23.75	\$42.75	\$ 7.05	\$12.70	\$26.60	\$47.90
Saskatoon	\$16.65	\$30.00	\$25.20	\$45.40	\$ 8.55	\$15.40	\$28.05	\$50.50
Winnipeg	\$22.35	\$40.25	\$19.50	\$35.10			\$20.90	\$37.65

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For full information contact your local Greyhound Agent or Travel Bureau



GO GREYHOUND

ONE-MAN HOG FARM (Continued from page 13)

litter last year and declares, "This year is a little better. My goal is 10 pigs, but I haven't reached it yet."

The finishing barn has the currently popular narrow pens which force the pigs to dung at the rear and so keep most of the pen clean. He buys straw or shavings for bedding.

He keeps records on each group of pigs. Dates of birth and weaning, and the number of days to market are recorded on cards in front of each pen, along with any special notes. In 1962 only 12 pigs past weaning age were lost. Some pigs were sold at 148 days and the overall average age to 195 pounds was just 160 days.

The grain storage and feed room complete the buildings. Grain capacity is 120 tons. Wiens buys it

locally, direct from the combine, at harvest time. A series of augers is set up to move the grain. He has adapted a car motor (Volkswagon) to drive the hammermill. Cost of grinding the 100 pounds of feed is only 1.5 cents for gas and oil. He mixes his own feed. The concentrate trickles onto the grain, just ahead of the hammermill, and the balanced finishing ration is augered directly to the pens.

Unrestricted feeding, a practice contrary to the current trend to restricted feeding, is used with the market hogs. Wiens' record of grades and days to market endorse his contention to select breeding stock carefully, and then feed to capacity.

Wiens has one special advantage over most Canadian farmers. He is located in the rich fruit belt of the

Niagara Peninsula. He has only 27 acres of land, and he has not had the time or the capital to develop his own acreage for grapes. He just grows grain.

He has, however, exploited his location, and that is where the early morning \$20 comes from. He sells manure. Price to fruit farmers within a 5-mile radius is \$20 for a 4-ton spreader load. Fruit growers don't want manure spread between June and October so Wiens uses the PTO spreader to stockpile on a concrete slab.

While the sale of manure is a local and fortuitous advantage, Wiens' success lies on a more solid basis. It lies on his careful management program; his well-planned buildings; and last, but by no means least, his ability to turn a sharply critical eye on his operations, discarding the inefficient and adopting new and practical ideas. ✓

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA PROPOSES EASTERN FEED GRAINS AGENCY

A federal agency to look after the interests of farmer-consumers of feed grains has been proposed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a brief presented to Hon. Harry Hays, Minister of Agriculture.

The CFA statement suggests that the agency, which could consist of one man, who could employ whatever staff he found necessary, would have the following specific functions:

- Administer feed freight assistance policy.
- Exercise enough power to make eastern public grain storage available for needed supplies of feed grains.
- Administer a storage subsidy program for feed grains.
- Advise the government on feed grain import permit policy.
- Study and advise on all aspects of feed grain policy.

The agency would not interfere with the Canadian Wheat Board as the latter carried out its responsibility to market western grain in an orderly fashion in the interests of producers of western grain. It would do no buying, selling, storing or other actual marketing functions. However, it would create one official who would have the special responsibility of serving the legitimate interests of the Eastern Canadian and British Columbia livestock feeders, and the feed grain producer of Central Canada.

At the present time, states the CFA presentation, no single official has the responsibility and status to deal with these problems.

The agency would provide a responsible place where continuing objective study of policy and planning problems related to changing needs and developments in the feed grain supply picture could take place. ✓

CO-OPS FALLING BEHIND

The growth of co-operative stores has fallen behind that of retail chains, according to a brief presented to the Royal Commission on Taxation by the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The brief states that the share of retail store sales made by co-ops rose to 2.1 per cent from 1.7 per cent in the 1946-50 period, while the share of sales by chain stores rose to 46.7 per cent from 21.2 per cent.

The brief also suggested that the taxation of co-operatives' patronage rebates would be an "arbitrary charge" against co-operatives because of their unique method of doing business. The rebates, which are distributed to members on a basis of patronage, are merely a price adjustment, and as such are not taxable, the brief stated.

The brief puts forward these specific taxation proposals:

- Patronage refunds should continue to be deductible in computing taxable income of co-ops.
- Co-operatives should not be compelled to pay income tax on 3 per cent of employed capital.
- The 3-year exemption for income tax for new co-operatives should be continued.
- Reserves required by statute should be deductible in computing taxable income.
- Interest on share capital should be allowed as a deductible expense when computing taxable income. ✓

INQUIRY INTO STRIKES

The Saskatchewan Farmers Union is launching an inquiry into industrial disputes. The board of directors declares that the SFU recognizes the right of workers to strike, but states that as society becomes more complex and interdependent, it has gradually been recognized that the effects of a strike usually have consequences which go beyond the company and union in question.

The board states that, over the years, a variety of procedures for the settling of industrial disputes have evolved, such as the strike, conciliation, and compulsory arbitration. It says there is a growing feeling in various parts of society that the procedures of the past are obsolete and no longer meet the needs of the present.

The board has named a committee of four "to determine the range of methods designed to settle industrial disputes which affect the farming industry, to assess the adequacy of this range, and to propose alternative methods if necessary." ✓

ENDORSE EGG PRICING

The present system of reporting egg market prices has the support of Ontario's Poultry Producers' Association, the Board of Directors has announced.

President Tom Robson states that there has been widespread dissatisfaction over the previous system used in reporting prices. Since reported prices were based on "spot" prices, they failed to reflect the true market value. On many occasions, the price was based on the sale of only a few cases of surplus eggs, and hence was subject to manipulation. He said that the presently used weighted average price of cartoned eggs at the wholesale to retail level of trade tended to reflect the true market value. ✓

DEAL WITH DISUNITY

Representatives of 10 farm groups in Manitoba are taking steps to meet the problems of disunity in the farm movement in the province. The groups have set up a Liaison Committee to consider ways and means of obtaining a unified farm organization in the province, and to consider policy matters of current mutual interest.

A 3-man committee has been instructed to draft a statement of possible structure, function, responsibilities, and relations of a new organization with existing organized farm groups. Members of the committee are: Chairman, R. W. Wilson, Gladstone; H. J. Andresen, Myrtle; and D. A. McNabb, Minnedosa. ✓

Whatever you're after

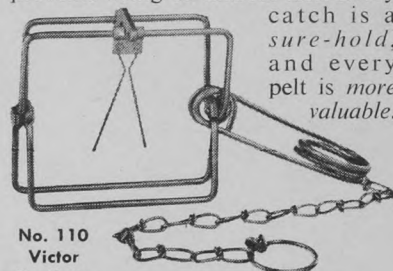
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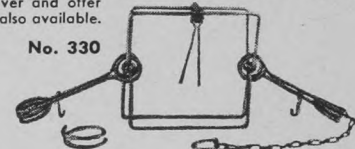
Whether you're after pelts for pocket money or a living, you'll catch more—and every catch will be worth more—when you set Victor Conibear traps. Victor Conibear's "scissors-hold" action kills animals instantly and humanely with a firm body grip that prevents wring-off and fur loss. Every

catch is a
sure-hold,
and every
pelt is more
valuable.



No. 110
Victor
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For muskrat, mink, opossum, skunk, and similar-size animals. The only trap ever to win a "Certificate of Merit" from the American Humane Association. No. 120 for mink; No. 330 (shown below) for beaver and other are also available.



No. 330

Get set for a profitable season with Victor Conibear traps—they're at sporting goods and hardware dealers now!

There's also a wide selection of Victor long spring, coil spring and underspring traps for every kind of fur-bearing animal.

ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA
Niagara Falls, Ontario



"EXPORT"
PLAIN OR FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

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ENGLISH LARGE BLACK is the best breed in the world for crossbreeding. Cross them with any breed and the offspring will go to market faster on less feed, and grade well. Illustrated catalogue.
TWEDDLE FARMS - Fergus, Ontario

New Editorial Appointments



Peter Lewington



Lorne Hurd



Don Baron

The appointment of Don Baron as editor of The Country Guide has been announced by The Public Press Limited of Winnipeg, publishers of The Country Guide and Canadian Cattlemen. Mr. Baron assumed his new duties November 1, 1963.

He succeeds Lorne Hurd, who recently resigned to assume the position of Assistant Executive Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Mr. Baron became the Guide's Eastern Field Editor, operating out of Oakville, Ont., in 1955 after 3 years in Winnipeg and Calgary editorial offices.

Born at Ottawa in 1927, Mr. Baron helped operate the family farm at Quyon, Que., until his graduation from Ontario Agricultural College in 1949 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Don Baron is well-known for his

shrewd, perceptive and unbiased appraisal of the problems and developments in the agricultural industry. He takes over the editorship of The Country Guide as a well-known and respected personality in the farm community at large.

A member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, he was, for 4 years, a member of the editorial board of that organization's publication, the A.I.C. Review. He also served as chairman of the Extension in Agriculture Committee of the A.I.C.'s Central Ontario Branch. He is a past president of the Eastern Canadian Farm Writers Association and former vice-president of the Canadian Farm Writers Federation. He has also appeared as panel moderator on numerous Farm Forum telecasts and as a participant on several national farm radio and television broadcasts.

Mr. Baron is married with one son.

Joining The Country Guide staff to take over as associate editor covering Eastern Canada is Peter Lewington, who is well-known across the country as an experi-

enced farm journalist. He has been a regular contributor to various farm papers here, in the United States and Britain, and has frequently broadcast over the C.B.C. radio network on farm topics. Prior to joining The Guide, he was Ontario Editor of Family Herald.

Mr. Lewington is also a practicing farmer. He lives on his 100-acre farm at Ilderton, near London, Ont., with his wife, Jean, and three children, Ann (16), Jennifer (14), and Roger (12). Last summer, he dispersed his purebred Holstein herd to make more time for farm writing. He has recently replaced it with purebred polled Herefords.

The Guide's new associate editor was educated in Great Britain, and first came to Canada under the Commonwealth Air Training scheme.

Lewington's office will be located right on his farm. He will be traveling throughout Eastern Canada, searching out and reporting to Country Guide readers important developments and trends in farming.

R. C. BROWN,
Publisher



Hi Folks:

A good point to remember is that you can always learn something from the other fella.

One of the biggest mistakes we made when we took over this country was to ignore the culture and accomplishments of the people who were already here. This was especially true in the drier areas of the prairies. We came barging along and imposed our way of life and our humid zone Agriculture on land Nature had designed for grassland. Generations later, during the "Dirty Thirties," we paid the price of that folly. In some areas we're still paying it.

In the South, the Spanish invaders were a lot smarter. They saw how the Indian had survived his harsh environment with a mobile sort of Agriculture—living off the

meat of grazing animals, that is. Instead of breaking sod all over the place, the Spanish started cattle ranches. But this was too good to last. Just over the horizon were thousands of Americans just itching to plow the Great Plains from here to Eternity. They justified their actions with a bunch of Western movies showing the cattleman as a greedy villain who would deny the honest sodbuster a chance.

Later, somebody made another movie called "The Grapes of Wrath" telling of the sad plight of the dry-land sodbusters' offspring. They became known as "Okies." The United States created a powerful Reclamation Bureau to repair some of the damage of bad land use. In Canada, we formed the PFRA and the PFAA administrations. One turns poor farmland back into grass as Nature intended, and the other compensates people who still insist on farming it.

We're still ignoring a few gems of wisdom the Indian has to offer. It's about all we've left him. Speaking of the plight of some Indians in northern industrial communities, a Welfare authority said that we must

teach the Indian to be more "acquisitive." He must be weaned away from his pagan way of sharing everything he gets with less fortunate neighbors. We must teach him our methods of gimme, grab, gouge and cheat, so he can successfully adjust to our society.

I remember a radio program where the interviewer was desperately trying to get an elderly Cree to admit he craved all the glittering possessions of the White Man.

"When you see a White Man go by in a big car," he pleaded, "don't you feel you'd like to have a car like that?"

"I like to get off the road and

walk under the trees," the old man said quietly. He plainly and honestly didn't give a hoot for such things.

An Indian never frets about the weather, he just accepts what's offered. He is seldom in a hurry. If he has a car, he drives slowly along enjoying the trip instead of seeing how fast he can get to where he's going. This alone could save us a lot of grief and a lot of money.

Now I don't suggest we go back to living in a teepee. But there isn't a race or creed that can't teach us something.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

Letters

Support for Pete Williams

Because I was raised in the country and still enjoy life in a corner store in Grey County, Ont., my interests are always with country people. I have just re-read your letter on oleo and enjoyed it again.

We sell oleo. But we sell very little and my customers assure me it is not being used as a spread, but for shortening. Butter is always used for meals in my house. I want my children to have the best. If I feel I can't afford the price, I can always cut down somewhere else because my family's health comes first. It amazes me to see mothers trying to skimp on food when so many other things can be done without, and likely should be!

Dairy advertising is unimaginative and dull. Oleo is packaged in colored waxed cartons that smack you right in the eye when displayed in stores. Butter is put up in thin paper which can be easily pierced, which lets in foreign flavors, and which lacks the attractive colors of its rival. Nothing need be mentioned about the color of the product itself. Personally, I don't care for that mustard shade and it hasn't improved the flavor,

I'm told. As a shortening, I find oleo will not cream as well as butter, but remains brittle like tallow unless you use plenty of elbow grease . . .

I hope your words will be taken seriously by the butter advertisers, as I can second them as a user and a seller.

Mrs. E.S.
Annan, Ont.

Unhappy Over Hunting

Upon reading the article "Grounds for Happy Hunting" in your September issue, I can't help but wonder whose fence the author is referring to when he stated: "When you climb a fence—and you'll be climbing plenty . . ."

If the hunter was climbing any of our fences, he'd be apt to spend the next few weeks locating stray buckshot instead of scaring the day-lights out of our stock, or making it expedient for our children to stay in the house. . . .

I will not take up any more of your time explaining the close calls we have had from hunters. We consider The Country Guide an asset to our farm. Let us keep it of a beneficial nature to the farmer.

S. O.,
Dawson Creek, B.C.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE



MY WIFE'S SO NICE TO COME HOME TO
SINCE SHE FOUND RELIEF
FROM

**"NERVE
FATIGUE"**

WITH **DR. CHASE'S
NERVE FOOD**



"So nice to come home to"—that's what my husband tells me since I got fast relief from the nervous troubles that were making us both unhappy!"

It's a grand thrill to be feeling just right—to find relief from tension-ridden days and restless wakeful nights—to get away from those jumpy irritable tense feelings that we call "Nerve Fatigue". It's great to have the sound steady nerves again that go with good health.

DR. CHASE Nerve Food—FIGHTS Nerve Fatigue



Trust **AYLMER** and **MAGIC** for your **HAPPY HOLIDAY BAKING**

How proud you'll be when you say, "I made them myself!"
And the secret of your success is your wise choice of ingredients
... Magic Baking Powder, for light, tender results every time
... Aylmer Candied Peel and Fruits, so delicious they're used
by more home bakers than any other. Let Aylmer and
Magic help *you* earn compliments on your Christmas baking!



DARK FRUIT CAKE (CHRISTMAS CAKE)

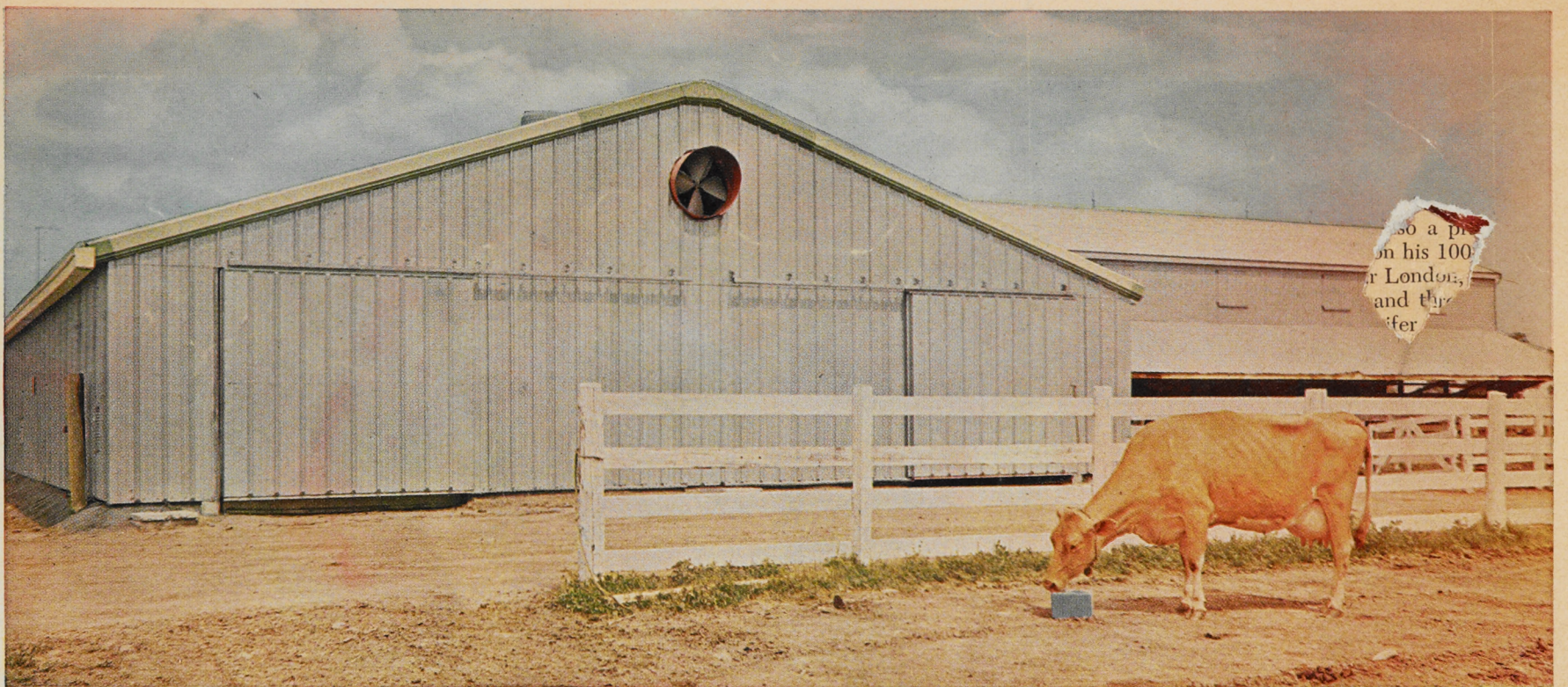
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2 cups seedless raisins | 1½ tps. MAGIC BAKING POWDER |
| 1 cup currants | ¾ tsp. salt |
| 1½ cups seeded raisins | 1½ tps. ground cinnamon |
| 1-8 oz. pkg. AYLMER Glacé Cherries, halved | ½ tsp. grated nutmeg |
| 1 cup almonds, blanched and halved | ½ tsp. ground ginger |
| 1-8 oz. pkg. AYLMER Cut Mixed Peel | ¼ tsp. ground mace |
| 1 cup cut-up pitted dates | ¼ tsp. ground cloves |
| 1-8 oz. pkg. AYLMER Cut Mixed Fruit | 1 cup butter |
| 1 tbsp. diced candied ginger | ¼ cup lightly-packed brown sugar |
| 3 cups sifted pastry flour | 6 eggs |
| or 2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour | ¼ cup molasses |
| | ½ cup cold strong coffee |

Wash and dry seedless raisins, currants and seeded raisins. Prepare other fruits and nuts. Sift together the pastry or all-purpose flour, baking powder, salt and spices; add fruits and nuts, mixing until fruits are coated with flour. Cream butter, gradually blend in sugar. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating in well after each addition; stir in molasses. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with coffee, combining thoroughly. Turn batter into a deep 8-inch square cake pan, lined with foil or three layers of greased heavy paper. Spread evenly. Bake in a 300° oven 2¼ to 3 hours. Cool cake in pan. Store several weeks.

FRUIT PUDDING (PLUM PUDDING)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 cup seedless raisins | 1 tsp. ground cinnamon |
| ½ cup currants | ½ tsp. ground ginger |
| 1 cup seeded raisins | ½ tsp. grated nutmeg |
| 1-8 oz. pkg. AYLMER Cut Mixed Fruit | ¼ tsp. ground cloves |
| 1-4 oz. pkg. AYLMER Cut Mixed Peel | 1 cup chopped suet |
| ½ cup almonds, blanched and halved | 1¼ cups lightly-packed brown sugar |
| 1½ cups sifted pastry flour | 1½ cups shredded raw apple |
| or 1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour | 1 cup shredded raw carrot |
| 3 tps. MAGIC BAKING POWDER | 3 eggs, well beaten |
| 1 tsp. salt | ½ cup cold coffee |

Wash and dry seedless raisins, currants and seeded raisins. Combine with mixed fruit, peel and almonds. Mix and sift together the pastry or all-purpose flour, baking powder, salt and spices; add fruits and nuts, a few at a time; mix well; mix in suet, bread crumbs, sugar, apple and carrot. Combine eggs and coffee; add to pudding and mix thoroughly. Three-quarters fill greased 9-cup mould with batter (or use two medium-sized moulds). Cover with foil or greased heavy paper; tie down. Steam, closely covered, for 4 hours. Uncover pudding until cold, then wrap closely and store 2 or 3 weeks. To re-heat pudding, steam 1½ hours.



PLAIN OR COLOURED – STEEL MAKES SENSE!



Steel makes sense in farm buildings. Steel's matchless strength provides the utmost protection for stock, produce and equipment—and for your dollars invested in the buildings themselves! When you choose steel, in plain galvanized or one of many coloured finishes, you are choosing easy erection and long life with low maintenance. For any farm building, steel stands

alone as a material combining strength with substantial fire resistance. Grounding against lightning hazards is more easily assured than with any other material.

For your new buildings, renovations or extensions, take a hard look at steel—plain or coloured. It makes very good sense.

Canadian manufacturers of steel building products can help you plan for more efficient farming

STELCO
GALVANIZED
STEEL SHEETS

6304/1